JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE

1904

Letters Vol. 14

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Washington, D. C., January 16, 1904.

Hon. Francis E. Warren, U. S. S.,
Chairman Committee on Claims.

My dear Sir:

I hope that I am not transcending my province in calling your attention to the case of a friend who has, by reference to your committee by Judge Hoar, a claim filed there for consideration.

I have known the lady who presents this claim for many years; she is a member of the Pres. Church,—and I feel sure that her statements can be relied upon with confidence. She needs the fund claimed as the proceeds of her property, of which she was deprived immediately after the close of hostilities in the South. She is a native of Mississippi, was in the path of both armies during the struggle, and suffered by both armies,—what one did not take the other did, and this property was turned over to her in payment of supplies siezed by the southern army for its support. All her means were lodged in this property, and in her advanced age, being now past 75 years, if she is ever to have restoration of the same, (now held in the U. S. Treasury, where it has been fully traced) and as the government has had the benefit of this money now for nearly 40 years, does it not seem that a just and trustworthy claimant should be paid her dues? I know you to be a fair-minded man and I trust your committee will see this petition for relief in a generous light, and grant the relief sought by this old lady. Her papers will tell her story when taken up, and I hope you will see your way to take them up and examine them with such a report as you can arrive at.

Very truly & respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c. Alaska.

City, January 19, 1904.

Mr. S. M. Wells,

Assistant Clerk Com. on Claims,

United States Senate.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your courtesy in calling my attention to the oversight in my letter of the 16th instant in failing to mention the number of the bill which formed the subject of my letter to the Senator, and the name of the claimant. The number of the bill is 924, I believe, and the name is Mrs. Emily Miller.

Again thanking you for your kindness I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

The Evening Star
With Sunday Morning Edition.
THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WEDNESDAY........December 25, 1940

Santa Claus Need Not Fret; Conservation of Reindeer Continues on Arctic Rim

Canadian Reserve the Latest Contribution to Endeavor; Large Herds in Existence

By GAEL RENFREW.

At Christmas time, lovers of the old order of things may speculate upon Santa's arrival by plane and wonder about the disappearance of the reindeer. As a matter of fact, the traditional animal has not disappeared but is constantly increasing in numbers. Reindeer conservation is being carried out on a tremendous scale in the land of the "long, long Arctic night."

When Santa chooses to travel by sleigh, he is secure in the knowledge that far, far away from city lights and Christmas shoppers, vast herds of reindeer roam the snow-covered stretches of the North. They are literally the life of the native population, for their flesh and milk furnish food and their skins supply clothing. Moccasins, mittens, the high boots known as mukluks, as well as outer garments and warm bedding are all made from the skin of the fleet-footed reindeer, who also serve as a rapid transit system in the regions beyond the Arctic Circle.

The latest contribution to the development of reindeer conservation is being made by Canada, which, in 1929, arranged for the purchase of a herd of reindeer from Alaska, "to be delivered to a selected area lying immediately east of the delta of the Mackenzie." The Mackenzie, of course, is the river that flows majestically through Canada's North to the Arctic Ocean.

Thus was begun a "trek" of over 3,000 reindeer across the northern vastnesses that took five years and two months to complete!

Once the cattle had set out from Alaska, preparations were begun for their reception at the Canadian terminus—a place with the somewhat sneezy name of Kittigazuit. Here, on the Arctic rim, is situated the government corral or inclosure, while 60 miles inland along the eastern branch of the Mackenzie is to be found the main reindeer station with housing accommodation for the staff and warehouses for supplies. Three Lapp herders were brought with their families from Norway in 1931 to train the natives in the handling of the deer when they should arrive, and by 1933 a reindeer reserve, 6,600 square miles in extent, comprising both summer and winter grazing areas, had been completed.

It was the spring of 1933 before the herd ever reached Canadian soil, but they were still some way from journey's end. Not till March 6, 1935, did 2,370 of the "originals" arrive at the Mackenzie Delta.

For some years past the Canadian Department of Mines and Resources has sent officials to these remote regions to report on the fawning and round up, which take place between April and August. Ottawa, some 4,200 miles away, is kept advised of events by radio.

About 1,200 new "babies" are born every year, from April to June, in the specially chosen fawning grounds. These are situated on Richards Island, just off the Arctic mainland.

Late July or early August is the time of the annual round-up when the deer are corralled—that is, put through the corrals or pens. They are counted and a certain number marked for slaughter. The meat goes to the herders and the mission hospitals and schools of the district. A limited quantity is sold.

All these activities form part of the plan of the Canadian government for developing the art of reindeer husbandry among the Eskimos of the North.

Credit for establishing the industry as a life-giving force in the Arctic regions belongs to Dr. Shelton Jackson, United States general agent of education in Alaska. In 1890, while on an investigation visit to the chief villages on the Alaskan and Siberian shores, Dr. Jackson found that the condition of the Alaskan Eskimos was very poor. Their cousins across the Bering Strait in Russian Siberia, however, made a comfortable living from their reindeer herds. Alaska had none of these animals and the natives subsisted meagerly on such whale, seal and walrus as they could catch.

Dr. Jackson made the long trip back to Washington, bent upon introducing the domestic reindeer from Siberia to Alaska as a source of food and clothing for the native population. Congressional approval was won in 1893, but in the intervening two years public subscriptions of over $2,000 gave the industry its beginning. The initial purchase—16 reindeer—was made in 1891 and 171 were added the following year.

The animals were brought from Cape Serdqe and South Head in Siberia to Fort Clarence, Alaska, by the United States revenue cutter Bear, the same gallant ship in which Dr. Jackson had made his historic inspection trip, and whose captain, Michael Healy, had indorsed the plan with conviction.

Siberian herders came with the reindeer to their new habitat. A base of supply from which new centers would radiate was established in 1892 and named the Teller Reindeer Station in compliment to Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado who had given his support to the plan from the start.

Dr. Jackson was then authorized to visit Lapland and contract with a number of Lapps to come to Alaska as instructors to the native Eskimos, the Lapp being recognized as the best herder.

Between 1892 and 1902, Alaska saw the importation of 1,280 reindeer. From this number the present herds, variously estimated between 500,000 and 1,500,000, are descended.

The care of Alaska's reindeer remained with the United States Bureau of Education till 1929. In that year it was transferred to the docket of the Governor of Alaska, but in July, 1937, it was taken over by the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, in order to complete a program of work among the Alaskan natives.

Manners Of the Moment

It takes a determined father to keep his hands off his child's toy train on Christmas Day. But how about being determined . . . just this once? Junior will love you for it.

It's probably one of the worst habits parents have . . . this business of playing with the children's Christmas toys. Mother must fuss over the doll. Ostensibly she is showing little Sue how you put on the bonnet, and what to do with the pinafore. But actually she is having herself a fine time playing at dolls. And father is absolutely impossible. Once he gets his hands on the train, or the auto that winds up, the boys can't get near them. And usually father manages to bang everything up pretty completely by nightfall.

It isn't fair. The children are crying for a little peace and freedom.

So here's your Christmas resolution, all thought out for you: You will vow to keep your hands off the toys all day today. After all, you adults can play with the toys for the next 364 days if you want to.

JEAN.

Coffee Filters

If you use filter cloths in your pot when making coffee, see that the cloths are kept in good condition. Rinse the cloths in cold water as soon as used and then keep them covered with cold water in a small dish until the next using. The cloths should always be kept moist. Renew about every 10 days.

Lunch Fillers

Crackers with jelly fillings make good lunch box fillers when the cooky jar is empty. Try apple butter mixed with a few chopped raisins for graham crackers and some grape or currant jelly mixed with soft butter for white crackers.

January 13th, 1904

Mr. H. L. Sawyer,
The Floral Publishing Co.,
1635 Marquette Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Yours of January 16th, is received. I will be glad to receive pay as soon as you get around to it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

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January 18, 1904.

S. E. Walker,
Office of Record of Christian Work,
East Northfield, Mass.

Yours of January 15th, is received. Instead of taking a bound volume, I will ask you to send me two copies, during the year commencing with January, to my address in Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson

Mr. Marion Lawrence,

Toledo, Ohio.

Sir;

Yours of January is received. In reply to your question I would say that I am very much in favor of a uniform nomenclature in Sabbath Schools. I see the difficulty of securing it but have no doubt that the recommendation will carry great weight and the larger number of the Sabbath School would fall into line, after which it would simply be the business for the denominational publishing houses to do the same thing. They would find that it was for their business interests to do so.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

+ of the Committee endorsed by the International Society

January 19, 1904.

Mr. W. Lee Helms,
302 E, Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours was received. If you have no further time for copying letters, please return letters, paper &c. at once, in order that I may give them out to another for copying. If you cannot come in between nine and four o'clock, you can do them up in a package and leave them on my desk on your way to or from your Office.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

January 19th, 1904.

Rev. Putnam Cady,

Amsterdam, N. Y.

My dear Mr Cady:

I enclose you a note from the Editor of the Geographical Magazine, acknowledging your courtesy towards the Society.

With kind regards to Mrs. Cady, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(1 Enclosure).

January 20, 1904.

Funk, Wagnalls Company,
Educational Department,
30 Lafayette Place, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Last September I received the fine copy of the Standard Dictionary which you were so kind as to send to me. I had for several years previous been using your Dictionary in my family and was very glad to receive the latest and improved edition. I have long valued your work and have introduced it into one or two of our schools in Alaska that were sufficiently important to require an unabridged dictionary.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

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January 20, 1904.

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg,
Office of Charities,
105 East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

In response to yours of December 14th I send you two or three articles bearing on the question of pauperism among the Alaska natives. I greatly regret that my time is so occupied that I am unable to send you an article prepared especially for your columns; but perhaps you can dig out something that may be of interest to your readers from what I send.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures

F.M.

January 20, 1904.

Rev. W. S. Bannerman,

Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Brother:

Yours of December 15th is received and I was very glad to hear from you, your family and your work. It was very nice in Mrs. W. O. Emerson to send your wife to Los Angeles. It was just like her -- she is always doing such thoughtful things for other people's happiness. I suppose you know that Mr. Emerson gave us $5000 for the Presbyterian College at Salt Lake City.

Is there any further movement for closing up the public grounds in front of the Governor's house?

I have been unable to do anything special to ~~secure the~~ Keep them ~~church lot~~ open but I think that if even that ground were closed up that we could exercise enough influence in Washington to have it opened again.

I think that the removal of the government offices to Juneau will be a help in the native work at Sitka; there will be less ungodly influence in high places to contend against.

I am glad to hear of the welfare of the three boys; they must be quite large by this time. Mrs. Taylor of Cleveland was greatly pleased with her trip to Alaska and I am glad you were able to see so much of her. Mrs. Jackson is in usual health, which means that she is quite comfortable when she keeps quiet, but cannot go into society. The daughters are in usual health. Miss Leslie would send love if she knew I was writing. Remember us all very kindly to Mrs. Bannerman, and the children.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 20, 1904.

Mr. William R. Kjellmann,

116 West Randolph Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Friends:

Yours of January 18th, concerning claim No. 9 above discovery on Anvil Creek is received. I feel as indignant as you do, with regard to that steal from the Eskimo by Messrs Anderson and Hulbert, but I am powerless to do anything. If they had stolen steal some reindeer I could have the power of the Government brought to bear upon them but in stealing a mine from the natives I am no more then a private citizen. While it would be for the interest of the Government to interfere in behalf of the natives, yet ~~they~~ it ~~would~~ will not do it and so far as the general government is concerned, that as well as many other crimes will go unpunished. If any persons are to do anything it ought to be the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission Society, with headquarters at Chicago; they certainly ought to discipline Messrs Anderson and Hulbert.

In the summer of 1902, I think a compromise was made between Anderson and the relatives of the Eskimo young men who first took up the claim. The matter had been in court and I think they settled with the lawyers by the approval of the court by which the one family received some small sum, but nothing adequate to what they should have received. In virtue of this settlement I suppose the Missionary Society would not be willing to interfere at this time

How did the suit with Dr. Gamble terminate.

Did your daughter receive her Christmas book "The Long Night". Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Kjellmann and the children.

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Jan 21. 1904

Mr Herbert B. Huntley
Room 14 Haller Building
Seattle Wash.

Dear Sir Enclosed find satisfaction of Mortgage to Mr Eggler.

In closing up my accounts with Mayor Wood, please include any future Charge that you may have for closing up the entire transaction, as he is to make good to me all such expenses –

Sincerly yours

Sheldon Jackson

Supplementary Report.

Kotzebue Station,

Aug. 14, 1903.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

The old prejudice of Alaskan miners who have always heretofore used dog teams as beasts of burden in this work is fast dying away, before the very evident superiority of the reindeer for such work. Only those who have gone long journeys with dog teams, and have been compelled to load greater part of sled with food for the dogs or to pay very high prices for same along course of travel, can fully appreciate the great advantage of using reindeer that can be driven all day, knowing that when resting time comes the deer will find their own food in the highly prized deer oss that covers the tundra in this region.

The different white men who have used deer during the past unusually severe winter on the upper Kowak River, north of the Arctic Circle, have without single exception been more than pleased with same. In April of this year Dr. Benson of Candle Creek left that place with his two companions, using four deer which hauled the three men, together with sleeping bags, camping outfit and four months supply of food, they travelled a distance of about 300 miles over tundra and across mountain ranges. After snow disappeared they used the deer as pack animals, strapping the burden upon the willing little animal's back. At the last stage of trip, when men had to cross river or to go down same in boats the deer had become so gentle that they were turned loose, would swim the streams after the boat and follow along the bank after same along the river banks.

Charles Dankert left this place in December last with five deer, some of them not well broken. They were soon so well trained and so gentle that himself and wife had no trouble in driving same, going to a distance of about 300 miles up the Kowak (north of Arctic Circle). His deer are so gentle that he tells us they will follow him or his wife about and take food from their hands. Both of these gentlemen declare that reindeer are by far the best animal to use as means of travelling or as pack animals in this region.

Concerning the Siberian deer, a few of which we have in our herd, I cannot speak very definitely. I do not think their weight is much greater than the other reindeer, they do not seem to breed at as early an age, but they seem to be a bit more hardy and are much longer limbed. These here can walk as fast as the others trot, and if they are superior to the Alaskan deer it lies in the fact that they can cover a greater distance in same number of hours, and apparently without being as greatly tired out.

Most respectfully,
(signed) Dana Thomas.

January 22, 1904.

Mr. W. Lee Helms,
302 E Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Youre of yesterday is received and I am glad that you will continue the letters that you have on hand. Before you give up utterly, Come and let me have a talk with you.

Have you had any experience with the Blickenderfer Typewriter?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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January 22, 1904.

Mr. Leon Sloss,

President Northern Commercial Company,

645 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mr. Sloss:

Your favor of the 15th instant containing annual passes for myself and assistant over your steamship lines is safely received. Please accept our united thanks for the same. You are certainly very considerate in this matter and we trust that we will be able to avail ourselves of your kindness.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

January 22, 1904.

Rev. William H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D.
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Brother Roberts:

Yours of the 21st is received with thanks and I have written to Mr. McCurdy as you suggest.

Yours cordially,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 22, 1904.

Rev. E. A. McCurdy,

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Reverend and Dear Brother:

The Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has kindly furnished your name as a good man to look up a good Missionary and wife to St. Lawrence Island, Northern Bering Sea.

I mail you a Map, under separate cover, with a marked position of the Mission. I also send you a little pamphlet which will give you an insight into the character of the people who are to be helped. We have had at that place a Minister and his wife, the Minister also being educated as a physician and surgeon. There are something like over 200 native people in the village---perhaps 300 on the Island. They are barbarians and so far as I know ~~has~~ have yet no Christian among them outside of the Missionaries. It does not seem right to leave one white man and his wife among those natives; they could very readily control the natives at their own village but every spring several boat loads of wild Siberians come across to the island from Indian Point, Siberia, and levy black mail on the village , helping themselves to furs, ivory and whalebone that they ~~could~~ can find. The loss of property would not be so much, but they also bring with them whiskey and when that class of people get drunk the life of the missionary and his family is not very safe.

A year ago, Dr. Campbell, Missionary, attempted single-handed to stand off the invading Siberians and destroy their liquor, but he was rather roughly handled having the bones of his nose broken and also one of his ribs.

We have also in connection with the station a herd of domestic reindeer which is kept some 20 or 30 miles from the village and it is necessary that some one should take provisions out to the herders about once a month. In the winter this is accomplished with sleds and in the summer with a small row & sail boat coasting along the seashore ~~with a small row and sail boat~~.

Now we are looking for a lay missionary and wife -- a man who can assist the missionary in mission work in the village and also make trips either along the coast or by sled and reindeer and help the missionary police the village---a good strong muscular man not afraid of a fight when necessary to make it for the Lord ~~and for the Master~~. There are in every living church laymen who have missionary aspiration but think that because they have not been able to secure a liberal education and be set apart for the ministry by the Presbytery, that they cannot get into mission work. Now here is a call for a lay missionary, one who is accustomed to dangerous situations -- who has got a warm missionary spirit and who has some tact in dealing with men, and who is willing to do anything and be anything to serve his Lord and Master. We have such persons in the United States but I have thought that in some of your coast churches, you have a Christian man with a missionary spirit who has been trained to sea-going, ~~and~~ fishing or seal hunting battling with the ice floes and accustomed to plain living and hardships.

When you have read the little pamphlet "The Schoolhouse Farthest West", I think you will be able to size up the character of the man that we need.

We will supply a house free of rent and give him the first year a salary of Nine Hundred Dollars; also pay necessary traveling expenses to destination. If he likes the work and is efficient in it, the salary after the first year would be increased to $1000. The family supply their own food, clothing, fuel, lights, bedding, furniture, etc.

Now if through a notice in your Church papers or Magazine you can find a man that we need let me know. He would probably be required to leave Nova Scotia the latter part of next April. We would like to have his wife go with him and if they are without children at present all the better.

I send you some of our reports, but the one previously mentioned concerning the "school house" is the one that throws most light on the character of the work at St. Lawrence Island. They have one mail from the States annually.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly of
1897.

January 22, 1904.

Rev. James H. Condit,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of the 9th instant is received and I am very glad to have the testimony which you send concerning Mr. Boyce. It will give me pleasure to show the letter to Senator Bard of California, who spoke so highly of him to me. Senator Bard is a Ruling Elder in one of our churches in Southern California. I certainly hope that you may be selected for the General Assembly which meets at Buffalo. An attendance at a General Assembly is a very great privilege and greatly broadehs one's conceptions of the extent and magnitude of the work of the Church. I think some of the members of the Presbytery of Alaska will remember that I made a promise in 1897 that, if they would make me their Commissioner I would probably never ask to be sent again; but I have been thinking that if the Lord spares my life until 1908, that it will be the fiftieth year that I have been in commission as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and I am not sure but what, if I have life and strength I might then ask the brethren to allow me to go to the General Assemblyof that year; but perhaps by that time I shall be a member of the assembly of the first-born on high.

Kind regards to your family.

Yours sincerely,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

January 22, 1904.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Home Missions, Presbyterian Building,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Yours of January 20th is received. I am afraid that there is no insurance on the Museum or its contents. I do not think it will pay the Board to insure the building. It has a concrete floor, concrete walls, and an iron roof; but it might be well to insure the contents. During the tourist season in the summer the tourists are charged 25 cents for admission to the Museum. This admission money is supposed to pay all the expenses of the Museum and perhaps they have a sufficient fund by which they could pay the insurance. You might write to Mr. Kelly concerning it.

There is an incorporation in Sitka known as the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology, of which the majority of the trustees are required to be Presbyterians in order that the Museum should always be under the control of the Presbyterians. I presume that the organization would claim ownership of the collection, which is my view. but whether it is owned by the organization or by the Home Board in either case the owner is only a trustee for the general public. As it is supposed to be connected with a self-perpetuating organization in the interest of science, and the general public. The collection is an exceedingly valuable one.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Gen'l Agent, &c.

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January 25, 1904.

Captain M. A. Healy, R.C.S.,
Occidental Hotel,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Captain:

Yours of the 18th is received and both Mr. Hamilton and myself are very sorry to hear of the accident to Mrs. Healy. We trust that she is getting over the shock and is beginning to feel more like herself. We greatly rejoice in her preservation from a more serious injury. Please remember us very kindly to her.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson.

General Agent, &c.

January 25, 1904.

Hon. John G. Brady,

Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:

I was informed on Saturday that certain Congressmen had received telegrams from Alaska with regard to the reinstatement of Judge Williams, in connection with the St. Louis Exposition. I am told that there is a great deal of feeling among Congressmen upon both sides of that question. I had supposed that when Judge Williams was dropped on account of his poli~~cy~~ties, that his case was settled finally, but I find that it is not considered so. I do not know that your name was connected with any of the telegrams or in any way with the fight. At the same time I feel that I ought to write you and caution you against being drawn into the fight. When you recommended Judge Williams to the Secretary of the Interior you did all that the Judge or his friends could ask or expect. When the case took the turn that it did, the Judge should have frankly written you, thanking you for the interest you had taken in the case and withdrawing from the contest. Perhaps he did, I do not know, but in case he did not it seems to me that you are in a position to say to him and his friends, that you recommended him in good faith, but as your superior officers had decided against him, ~~[illegible]~~ you could do nothing further. They have no right to ask you to stand by him for the sake of ~~constituency~~ consistency. Doing so will not help him and will greatly injure you. It was all right to make an effort in the first place to keep the appointment out of politics, but the moment that it drifted into politics, that moment the friends of the Judge had no right to ask that you should deny your own party and fight for them both ~~[illegible]~~ legaly and morally you ar absolved from committing political suicide. I hope that at the close of your Govermship you may still be called upon to serve the government, but your only hope in securing this, is in being true to your own party.

Leslie has told me that she has offered to send some of her Alaska work for the Alaska building, if however you should run short of ~~your~~ material for properly filling up the Alaska building, I would suggest that you urge her to send the fifty or sixty water color sketches of the wild flowers around Sitka; you remember that they were exhibited ~~around~~ at the Chicago Exposition, where they received a medal but that was so many years ago, that they can be represented at St. Louis and appear fresh.

I hope that Sheldon received his Lapland book which I sent for Christmas. I think you will all enjoy reading it, I certainly did. With kind regards to the family, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Unalakleet, Alaska. June 25, 1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of William A. Kjellmann two hundred fifty-three 74/100 dollars on salary due me June 30, 1901, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States mail between the Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

authorized by me
and approved
W. T. Harris
Commissioner
of Education

Unalakleet, Alaska. June 25, 1903.

Received from Sheldon Jackson as Agent of William A. Kjellmann two hundred fifty-three 74/100 dollars on salary due me June 30, 1901, from money paid by said William A. Kjellmann for supplies and services furnished him by the Eaton Reindeer Station in carrying the United States mail between the Eaton Reindeer Station and Nome, Alaska, from March 2 to May 14, 1900.

Authorized and
action approved
W. T. Harris
Commissioner
of Education

Washington D.C.
Feb 1st 1904

Mr Allen H. Mallery
Pres W&S. R. E. Co.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have called at your office three times lately & left word for you to either call on me at Bureau of Education or set a definite time when I could call on you at your office. I must raise some money & wish to confer with you with reference to the money due me by the "Kenilworth Building Loan Association".

If you will set a time, when you will call at my office, our interview will be more private probably than at your office. I would like to confer freely with you, as I must confess that I am not satisfied with the long delays that seem to have attended this business in the past. Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson

February, 1, 1904.

Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn,

The Normandie,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Kindly confer with your good wife and let me know of some evening when you will be free from other engagements for a short time as I would like to call and make the acquaintance of your wife, also talk over Alaska matters with both of you.

By the way the Carlisle Indian school have their annual commencement on February 17, - 18. There is no other such school in the world. They have over a thousand Indian children, representing seventy-two tribes of North-American Indians. Among them are about eighty children from Alaska. If there is any probability that you and Mrs. Heyburn could attend, it will afford me much pleasure to secure you tickets for the same. There will be a delegation of Congressmen and their wives leaving Washington on the morning of the 17th, and returning on the evening of the 18th. I feel sure that you would both enjoy it very much and probably meet there some warm personal friends as there is usually a very large delegation of friends and others from the neighborhood of Philadelphia and Bucks Co. Pa. Then too I would like to have you see the native children of Alaska and see what great progress they are making.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington D.C.
Feb 1st 1904

Mr Alfred H. Miller
Pres. [illegible]
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

[illegible] five three times & left word proposing to either call on you [illegible] of Education or set a definite time when I could call on you at your office [illegible] & wish to confer with you with reference to the money due me by the [illegible] Building Loan Association. [illegible] a time when you will call at the office, our interview will be more private than at your office. I would like [illegible] with you, as I must say I have not satisfied with the [illegible] to have [illegible] this business [illegible]

[illegible]

731 Jackson Boulevard

January 27, 1904.

Dr. Francis H. Gambell,
Chicago, Illinois,

Sir:-

I notice in your report for 1900 that you let Mr. N. V. Hendricks have the use of a few reindeer, pack saddles and sleds on the mail route between St. Michael and Nulato. Kindly inform me whether he paid the station for the same in money or in supplies, or whether the reindeer were loaned him without compensation? If paid for in money, what was done with the money?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
U. S. General Agent, &c.

Also the Reindeer Mail Contract between Eaton & Kotzebue winter of 1900-01. That I think was made with you personally. Did you use government deer & supplies? If so what compensation if any was made for the same?

Northern Light Presbyterian Church.
Juneau, Alaska.

January 2, 1902.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:-

I have been interested in the pamphlet " The Planting of Presbyterianism in the Rocky Mountains" which you sent me. I was first led to the consideration of Alaska as a field of labor by reading the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian which my father, Rev. John G. Condit, received when I was a boy in Illinois. You must find great pleasure now in the review of your labors for the west in the light of the great success which have attended those efforts.

I trust that your health is improved and that we may have the pleasure of seeing you again in Juneau.

Mrs Condit joins me in regards to you and yours and we wish you all the joys of the holiday season.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Condit,

Pastor.

The Northern Light Presbyterian Church
Juneau, Alaska.
James H. Condit, Pastor.

(COPY)

January 9, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:

About a year ago you wrote me regarding the Prosecuting Attorney newly appointed for Alaska, Mr. J. J. Boyce, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and recommended that I become acquainted with him. I did so and have become quite intimate with him. He is a fine spirited Christian man of sterling qualities. He has since coming here stood like a rock for the enforcement of law and order and his influence for good is felt in this entire district.

You know very well what odds a man of this character must work against in such a community as this. It has been a hard, uphill fight with Mr. Boyce, but he is a man of bull dog tenacity of purpose and will win out in the long run.

I write this letter to acquaint you with the above facts and to suggest that if you have any opportunity to strengthen Mr. Boyce in Washington you do so without fail. He is a man in whose moral stand I place great confidence. He is not only interested in putting down gambling, prostitution, &c., but also prostitution of public office and trust.

This letter is of course in confidence and is written without Mr. Boyce's knowledge and entirely on my own motion.

With kind regards, I am

Yours Sincerely,

James H. Condit.

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Barrow, Alaska.

July 1, 190[illegible].

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Sir:

*** In view of the small herds established this year, I would recommend that Thompson with 115 deer and Oypetle with 22 deer ([illegible]) [illegible] Point Hope, and Ahlook with 100 deer, [illegible] with 15 and [illegible] with 85 (220) deer for Cape [illegible] Inlet. ***

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) H. R. Marsh, M. D.

Supt.

Washington Feb 5th 4

Dear Governor

I have just heard that the Secretary of the Interior has transmitted you House of Reps ~~Senate~~ bill ~~[illegible]~~, which is the same as Sen Nelson's Senate Bill 3337. As soon as that appeared I talked over the matter with the Senator & called his attention to the proposition of turning over the Eskimo & Native Schools & Reindeer to the Indian Office & convinced him that it would be much better to leave the Native Schools under the Bu of Education a Non-political Bureau. That we could do the work better & cheaper than the Indian Bureau, if Congress would give us half as much money per pupil as they give the Indian Schools.

He saw the point and on the 22 of Jan reintroduced his bill into the Senate (Senate Bill no 3728) striking out on page 11. Line 1 & 2 of bill 3337

2

"through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs", as you will see by turning to page 10 line 21 of Bill No 3728.

On page ~~12~~ 10 line 22 Bill 3728 - Still remained ~~is~~ the words "On the same footing" "of the United States" and be "in the same manner as Indian schools in the States & Territories" "in the same" which might be misleading I therefore went to him again and he has stricken out those two ~~that~~ clauses also on page 11 line 2 has stricken out the word "aforesaid" and added "of the United States"

Then I went to Mr Marshall of Michigan who introduced the bill in the House of Representatives & he also has consented to make the same changes in his bill.

We will be glad to have the "White Schools go under the Governor as contemplated in the bill, but wish to retain the Native Schools. & think we can do the native better service

Kind regards to family

Sincerely yours

Sheldon Jackson

226 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 1, 1904.

Dear Dr. Jackson,

The perfect summing up of all good wishes for the New Year was contained in your delightful letter, and so impressed Mr. James that when I asked him for it after he had read it, I found he had stored it away among other treasures.

Most earnestly do we re-echo the good wishes for you and your family - for anything better we cannot conceive.

Every patriot, and especially every patriotic Christian has a debt of gratitude to you, for what you have done, and are doing, for our country. It will not be forgotten, but long after you are gone will your praises be sung, and the Presbyterian church will not then be unmindful of the service you have rendered her.

May the glory of an Alaskan sunset typify the glory of the afternoon of your "strenuous" life.

With most cordial greeting, faithfully yours,

(Signed) Mary E. James.
Darwin R. James.

February 6, 1904.

Col. R. H. Pratt,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Colonel;

In accordance with the permission in your last letter to suggest to you some names, permit me to give you the name of Rev. A. Grant Evans, President of Henry Kendal College, Muskogee, Indian Territory. You can send his invitation to me in Washington, as he is here at present. Prof. J. W. Chickering, address "The Portner", Washington, D. C. I am trying to get Senator Dillingham of Vt. Senator and Mrs. Burnham and daughter of N. H. and Senator and Mrs. Heyburn of Idaho. Mrs. Heyburn is a quakeress formerly of Chester, Pa.

These Senators were in Alaska last year and I am very anxious they should see the Alaska children. I met Mr. Sherman of the House a few days ago and he said that he expected to attend and hoped that there might be a good delegation from his Committee. Congress can not very well as you know tell at this early stage of the proceedings whether they can go away on the 17th, or not, but I hope you may have some influential ones present.

Kindly arrange during the 17th, or 18th, for an hour when I and other friends can meet the Alaskan children in some room by themselves.

With kind regards to Mrs. Pratt, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 9, 1904.

Hon. W. B. Heyburn,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I enclose you a copy of a letter written Senator Dillingham at his request, which gives my views of the best method of reaching and caring for the Eskimo and other natives of northern and central Alaska.

When I was sent by the government to Lapland in the winter of 1897-98 I was thrown some weeks with the nomad Lapps and found them in conditions very similar to the Eskimo of Alaska, with the following exceptions: The Lapps can all read and write, and have been civilized and Christianized. + have full food supplies in their reindeer herds. They roam too as the Eskimo of Alaska do in pursuit of a living. By long experience the Norwegian and Swedish governments have learned how to care for them and I found the whole country districted off in large districts and in each district the government maintained at government expense a Lutheran Minister, a physician and a public school.teacher; these three government officials were required to visit the people in their wnaderings as they changed pasturage from time to time and care for their sick, teach their children and drill in the precepts of the Lutheran Church all classes. Of course our country the government would not take up the question of placing ministers in any section, but I do not see why the government should not in every large section of northern Alaska place a school teacher and a physician for the welfare of the natives. I would make the teacher a bonded officer so that he could be entrusted with a small supply of food and clothing for unusual cases of need. I would require the teacher to drill the people in better methods of preparing fish both for their own use and for the neighboring market in the mining camps; the raising of such hardy vegetables as may be possible in their northern climate as a relief in some measure to their constant fish and meat diet; also for sale in the mining camps to raise them a little money for the purchase of clothing and other supplies. But above all, I would have the teacher train them in the use of the reindeer so that when they grow up they could become the providers of fresh meat -- also teamsters and freighters for the miners. In this way the native would not only secure a regular living, but become a very important element and assistant to our white people in the development of the resources of those rich mining regions. In that way instead of making the Indian a nuisance to the white population he would become exceedingly helpful.

I have already seen sufficient progress made in the 26 years that I have been studying the situation to know that this is practicable and with a reasonable appropriation from Congress can be successfully carried out.

I am interested in what you told me with regard to your plans for making the aboriginal population of Alaska citizens. I have long felt that ought to be done and when you get your plans on paper I will be very glad to come and confer with you concerning them.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Heyburn.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

February 9, 1904.

Messrs. Martin Brothers,
1925 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your letter of January 14th you are hereby authorized to make the heating arrangements in house Number 1257 Twenty-third Street, satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 9, 1904.

Messrs. Martin Brothers,
1925 Pa. Ave., City.

Dear Sirs:

In your bill for January 29th I find the item "Police fines $4.00" a portion of which I understand was paid by you for my supposed neglect to free the side walk from snow, Lot 19, Square 152, Oregon Avenue. That lot is cleaned regularly by the manager and janitor of the adjacent Apartment House Concord. In the first storm the walk was cleaned at the same time the walk was cleaned around the Cpncord; (before the storm ceased then you remember there came a rain freezing as it fell which of course made the asphalt pavement without any snow on it very slippery; the manager then sprinkled ashes and sand on the ice --- that was the first of those storms we had. On the second storm and deeper snow it was cleaned twice, once before the storm ceased and then recleaned at the conclusion of the storm.In both of those storms the walk was cleaned before the storm and afterwards, as can be proven by the testimony of the above parties and also by my family, who saw that the walk was cleaned and by Mrs Gregory who is the secretary of the Concord Apartment house association.

I hope you will be able to make the Police Court return that money which you paid them for that purpose.

Hereafter in looking after the side walks please do not pay any fines against that Oregaon Avenue lot until after hearing from me. I will be glad, however, if you find there is anything against that lot that you will notify me before making any payment on it in order that I may explain to you whether the charge is a just or unjust one.

Kindly look up the reliability of the Fire Insurance companies that have taken risks against the 23d Street houses, and see that they are not swamped and become worthless through the great Baltimore fire.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

February 12, 1904.

Mrs. Knox,

1405 Binney Street,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Knox:

Your letter to my wife was received this morning. In reply to the note of your niece Miss Fanny Strong of Albany, N. Y., I would write, that I was never a communicant in ~~their~~ an Albany church, but was baptized in the Presbyterian Church of Esperance of the Presbytery of Albany. When I came to mature years, I united with the same church. I frequently made long visits to the City of Albany where Messrs Gaylor and Smith Sheldon (prominent baptists) were prominent wholesale dry goods merchants. I graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and at Princeton Seminary, with my dear friend Robert Strong and at a meeting of the Presbytery of Albany, presumably meeting in the lecture room of the First Church (I am not sure of the place of meeting) was examined on January 13th, 1858, for ordination. The ordination services were held however, in the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, May 5th, 1858.

I send you under separate enclosure, a small package of printed matter from which perhaps your niece can secure the further information that she wishes.

I have always had a very warm regard for the Presbyterians of Albany, having made many missionary addresses in the various Presbyterian churches of the city and received from them large sums of money towards the erection of mission buildings and the establishing of Home Mission churches on the frontier.

With kind regards to your husband and family, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(L.E.C.)

Friends Mission.

Kotzebue, Alaska.

September 10, 1903.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Master has greatly blessed our work here this summer, and the natives love the work and the Mission. We now have about 420 members in good standing, have not had a single case of whiskey drinking this year.

Martha Hadley goes to Ohio by the same boat that takes this letter out, so my wife and I will be alone here in the work this winter, yet where He is one is never alone.

We trust that Mr. Hamilton has had a safe trip home and that your own health has become better.

Faithfully His and thine.

)Signed) Dana Thomas.

(L.F.C.)

Interdenominational Training School
for Christian Workers.
1825 East First St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

September 16, 1903.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother,

Recent letters from our Kotzebue Mission say that there are about 290 converts now embracing some of the leading men on the Kowak River and recently there were 56 came weeping and praying to the Lord in one day, most of these latter being from the Noatuk River. There are now four out-posts where natives hold services themselves, one of these being far inland, perhaps 250 miles away.

I write specially today to invite your thought to the feasibility as Mr. Thomas desires that I should, that you endeavor to make Kotzebue a Reindeer Reservation and by so doing it would prevent the location of a cannery etc. there. Can that be done?

I remain, Very Cordially,

Yours and His,

(Signed) Irvin H. Cammack.

Copy. (L.E.C.)

Kotzebue, Alaska.
July 27, 1903.

Dear Brother Cammack:

As Dana is writing you concerning the general business and material interests of the Mission, I feel I must tell you about our precious service yesterday, in answer to your letter just received.

As there were so very many natives in the village yesterday, and it was so very warm, we granted the natives' request and held meeting out of doors, notwithstanding the mosquitoes. As our people (numbering 250) gathered for worship outside of the mission by the seaside, I was reminded of that service on Galilee's shore, recorded in Luke 5, where the people pressed upon him to hear the Word of God, and felt led of God the spirit to speak from the same, although I had previously prepared another lesson. Our people can understand Jesus's words concerning nets and fishes, etc., and I believe God enables them to understand what it means to follow Jesus and use His word as a net to catch men, i.e. win souls. At the close of the service, when the invitation was given, can you believe, a whole Tribe came to God: the Noatak tribe. It was a precious sight to see first one, then another and another rise and come forward, saying, "He want Jesus."

When I say a whole tribe, I don't mean everybody who lives on the Noatak, for many are still up the river, and haven't come down to the Mission, but eight boats came from the Noatak a few days ago filled with Eskimos, and the majority and the most influencial ones were the thirty people who came forward as a body, and each one prayed aloud to be forgiven, asking God to give them a new heart. With

nothing but a canopy of beautiful clouds overhead I felt as if I could look right into into heaven and see God writing their names in His Book. Praise his name. Then each one promised to obey the commands of God with a joyful, cheerful heart, as we enumerated each command. We do praise God for answering prayer. We have been praying specially for the conversion of the Noatak and Selawick natives. Carrie was
Samms was so glad last summer when the first four natives came to God.

Only the day before this little Pentecost, one of our boys, Wm. Trueblock, who has been attending school and services during the past six years, came to us saying that he and his mother would not be with us next winter, for they wene going to live on the Noatak. He asked for cards, papers and the chart, desiring to preach Jesus there. As we did our washing and scrubbing we were glad to question him on the essentials of salvation and chart lessons, praying that God would use him.

We feel that this is a trustworthy lad, and doubt not that God will bless the efforts of this Eskimo Gideon with his faithful 30 in bringing other Noatak natives to Himself. Praise Him. Six more natives, some from Noatak, others from Selawick came to God at the evening service. We praise God for this ingathering of souls. How true: "Ask of Me and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance." Our Eskimo, heathen that they be, have such a high standard of salvation, it is difficult for them to see what else sanctification does for them, and not easy to tell them the difference. Their consciences are very tender before God, and they feel that they are no longer a "Jesus' man" if they get angry (fighting or whipping children is a rare occurence. I've never seen nor heard of either since I've been here) they confess that sin publicly in our meeting, as all other sins: They do not fret nor worry; they always have room for one more in their one-roomed houses; share their last morsel with their neighbors; love God with all their hearts. We can tell them as best we can about the Holy Ghost, but the idea of three persons in one God is somewhat confusing, but we still pray that they may understand enough about the Holy Ghost to receive him as their teacher of the Bible. It takes the Holy Spirit to reveal the Word of God. The other day they gave me their word for spirit, so I still [illegible] [illegible] understand what it means to receive the Holy Ghost since they have believed. We were also greatly rejoiced to get their word for Saviour ([illegible]). Oh, our dusky neighbors here are a precious people, and I love them very much.

O[illegible] T[illegible].

February 18, 1904.

Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A.,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Colonel:

Please send us invitations for Dr. Edward Bailey and Wife, and Mr. E. A. McKenzie. Dr. Bailey is President of theWestminster College, Salt Lake, and Mr. McKenzie is United States Commissioner in Alaska, 150 to 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 12, 1904.

Mrs. W. B. Heyburn,
The Normandie,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I send you copies of the letters of the Friends Missions, Dana and Miss Thomas, of Kotzebue. I think after you have read them your [illegible] will be pleased to see them.

Trusting that you and the Senator are making your arrangements to go to Carlisle, on the 17th, and 18th, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Copy.

San Francisco,

February 7, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,

[illegible]

Washington, D. C.

Your letter, in answer to mine in the matter of allowing John [illegible] Lopez, [illegible] to St. Lawrence Island, was [illegible] ago. In your post-script, you said you could inform me about the matter as soon as you heard from the Secretary of the Interior.

Having heard nothing from you, I [illegible] the time for making preparations for the North, is very short, the [illegible] leaving early in March and Mr. Lopez will have to [illegible] at once.

Mr. Lopez is away on a visit to his native country expecting to return within a week. Upon his return I have not the least doubt he will agree to carry out everything you have mentioned in your letter, however there will be but little time for him to make his arrangements should his request be favorably considered. Would you kindly hurry up the matter and telegraph me c/o S. Foster & Co.

Now, aside from this matter. I understand all the whaling, commercial and other interests have made a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury that I should be placed in command of the vessel that goes to Point Barrow this season. Their reasons are expressed in the petition. Personally I don't care to make another trip; but, if the Department desires I should do so of course I will go, and shall, as

I have always done, be only too glad to help out all in the far north.

Please express the kindest regards of the Tuttle family to Mr. Hamilton and Mrs. Jackson.

Yours Sincerely,

(Signed) F. Tuttle.

c/o S. Foster & Co.

Washington D.C.
Feb 15th 1904

Mr Herbert B Huntley
Haller Building. Seattle Wash

Dear Sir

Yours of Feb 5th enclosing Ninety-four and 76/100 dollars from Gotthieb Eggler is received. As far as my books show Mr Eggler has settled up in full.

I hope you may soon be able to collect the money due from Mr Colman on the Market St warrants & also from Mayor Wood in settlement of his account, as I am in need of money.

Yours Truly
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosed find release of Mortgage to Gottlieb Eggler.

February 16, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

In 1898 the first permanent white settlement was made on the Koyukuk River, the territory and section of Alaska that I wish you to take under consideration, embracing all of that land lying north of the Yukon River and west of the international boundary line extending through the mountain region to the mountains west of the Koyukuk, and the Arctic Ocean on the north. This territory is larger than the states of New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

The writer is one of the pioneers of this district, having located there in 1898, and has resided there continuously. We found the Eskimo Indians friendly and in fact, delighted to see the white men coming into their country. They were honest and hospitable and had very little idea of white men's ways and customs. We found them living in log cabins along the streams and depending upon hunting, and fishing for food and clothing.

During my residence in this locality I became very well acquainted with the natives and in many respects found them superior to the white man. Our Eskimos never use tobacco or liquor and are honest people. I have never known an instance of theft committed by them. None of them has ever been in court on criminal charges their only appearances in court have been a few instances when they have been witnesses for the government against their white brother.

It would seem, inasmuch as our government assumed the responsibility of looking after these people when it purchased Alaska from Russia, that it is certainly under some moral obligation to look after them to some extent inasmuch as the white man has entered upon their hunting grounds and in a great measure has killed off Caribou and Moose which furnished the larger amount of their food and clothing.

Assuming that the officials of our government realizing this obligation are willing to aid the natives of Alaska to a reasonable degree, the question then arises, how can that best be done without pauperizing the natives, and at the same time be an aid to the white man in the developement of this vast territory.

The occupation of the white men of this country is placer mining. The mineral belt now extends over a territory of eighty or one hundred miles and the prospects are that it will take more than a generation to extract the wealth from this district alone which is a very small part of the vast territory referred to. It is not fair to presume that this is the only rich piece of ground in this big territory as the prospectors are constantly making new discoveries and extending the gold field.

The great drawback to the development of this country so far is the expense of food and mining machinery, tools etc. Let me first explain the manner in which the freight is brought from the coast cities to this locality. The freight is taken by ocean steamers from Seattle to St. Michael, a distance of 2.725 miles, where it is reloaded to the Yukon steamers and carried a distance of 630 miles up the Yukon River, to the mouth of the Koyukuk, thence up the Koyukuk in a small but powerful steamer, a distance of 540 miles to Bettles, the end of steamer navigation. It is then transferred to small poling boats and taken sixty miles further up the rapid current to Coldfoot, the headquarters of the miners of this region. The freight alonefrom Bettle to Coldfoot is ten cents a pound. It is then perhaps necessary to carry these goods on the back of pack animals a distance of ten to forty miles, with an additional cost of from ten to thirty cents a pound.

It is thus easy to be seen that with these necessarily large expenses for food and clothing, the development of this country must be slow, unless some cheaper food and cheaper transportation can be arranged. This I believe can be accomplished by our natives with the aid of the reindeer.

February 16, 1904.

The Honerable

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:-

In 1898 the first permanent white settlement was made on the Koyukuk River, the territory and section of Alaska that I wish you to take under consideration, embracing all of that land lying north of the Yukon River and west of the international boundary line extending through the mountain region to the mountains west of the Koyukuk, and the Arctic Ocean on the north. This territory is larger than the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

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Russia, that it is certainly under some moral obligation to look after them to some extent inasmuch as the white man has entered upon their hunting grounds and in a great measure has killed off Caribou and Moose which furnished the larger amount of their food and clothing.

Assuming that the officials of our government realising this obligation are willing to aid the natives of Alaska to a reasonable degree, the question then arises, how can that best be done without pauperizing the natives, and at the same time be an aid to the white man in the development of this vast territory?

The occupation of the white man in this country is placer mining. The mineral belt now being worked extends over a territory of eighty or one hundred miles, and the prospects are that it will take several generations to extract the wealth from this district alone, which is a very small part of the vast territory referred to. It is not fair to presume that this is the only rich piece of ground in this big territory as the prospectors are constantly making new discoveries and extending the gold field.

The great drawback to development so far is the expense of food and mining, machinery, tools, etc. Let me first explain the manner in which the freight is brought from the coast cities to this locality. Freight is taken by ocean steamers from Seattle to St. Michael, a distance of 2,725 miles, where it is reloaded on Yukon steamers and carried a distance of 630 miles up the Yukon River, to the mouth of the Koyukuk, thence up the Koyukuk in a small but powerful steamer, a distance of 540 miles to Bettles, the end of steamer navigation. It is then transferred to small poling boats and taken sixty miles further up the rapid current to Coldfoot, the headquarters of the miners of this region. The freight alone from Bettles to Coldfoot is ten cents a pound. It is then perhaps necessary to carry these goods on the back of pack animals a distance of ten to forty miles, with an additional cost of from ten to thirty cents a pound.

It is thus easy to be seen that with these necessarily large expenses for food and clothing, the development of this country must be slow, unless some cheaper food and cheaper transportation can be arranged. This can be accomplished by our natives with the reindeer.

I wish again to refer to our responsibility to the native. There is no question in my mind that these people are capable of being educated to the highest degree of civilization, this is being demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt at the Carlisle Indian School. I was the fortunate recipient of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of this school the 17th and 18th of this month. Here we find a thousand native Americans with bright and happy faces, indubitably proving by looks and actions that their hearts are fired with a determination to enter the great family of American citizens and demand an honorable place among them. It has not been my fortune to visit any white school where better order prevailed, each individual student seemed to realize that he or she was regarded as one of an inferior race and a responsibility rested on each one to demonstrate to the white man that when given the opportunity they could climb as high in the intellectual world as their white brothers and sisters. They seemed to have great love and respect for their teachers, who, being inspired by the grand and humane work in which they were engaged are capable of wonderful powrrs, and consequently a noble ambition has been inculcated which seems to permeate the entire school. We found here eighty Alaskans and some of the Eskimo children from northern Alaska, but I could not recognize them ad the natives of a neighborhood in which I have resided for the last six years; and had it not been for this personal observation it would have been difficult to conceive how this wonderful transformation could be brought about.

But to lay aside sentimental considerations, I will attempt to show that it would be a first-class business proposition to establish a school in the Koyukuk valley and teach the native children some rudiments of English, and show them how to produce the vegetables that will thrive in that section. Reindeer should be loaned to the natives, and they should be instructed in the management of them. They should be mac made to feel the responsibility of ownership as soon as possible; we should crowd upon them all the responsibility of every kind as fast as they will absorb it. With the knowledge of vegetable growing and with a herd of reindeer the native will be in a position not only to teach himself and others but will supply the white miner with fresh vegetables and meat, which are necessary to ensure health in this isolated community where this class of food can not be obtained. Before it had been ascertained that vegetables would grow that far north, I paid sixteen dollars for twenty pounds of fresh potatoes. Thirty dollars was all the money I had at the time, and if the trader had held me up a little harder I would have given him my entire capital for that same twenty pounds of potatoes. I might add that at that time I had not tasted any fresh vegetables for three years.

Miners will not take the time in this country to tend a garden, neither will they herd reindeer; so with these industries in the hands of the native he will not be competing with his white brother.

I will offer this illustration to show what the reindeer will do for the miner: Suppose that two miners desired to prospect the territory on the outskirts of the Koyukuk mining camp this coming summer. It will be necessary to purchase two horses---say at Seattle---pay transportation to the Koyukuk. The animals would stand them in about five or six hundred dollars each, ~~or~~ and if they should prove to be number one pack animals the two horses will be able to move a small supply of food and tools, say 150 to 200 miles, after the summer work returning to the supply station in the fall, or at the end of the sluicing season, but owing to the great cost of hay and grain the horses must be killed.

Now suppose the two miners referred to, instead of purchasing horses at such great cost, had purchased say ten reindeer at a cost of $100 each; on the backs of these deer can be packed more than twice the amount the two horses could take. Then the miners having slaughtered a portion of the deer for food during the summer with the ~~reindeer~~ remainder of the team return with five or ten thousand in dust that these men were enabled to dig through the assistance of the reindeer. On the return of the deer to winter quarters they can be turned out with the general herd and at a trifling cost be wintered and ready for another season's work. The trained deer may be used during the winter before the sled.

We have millions of acres of the best kind of reindeer pasture going to waste and not doing any one any good except to feed the wild game which now furnishes food for both white and red men. In a few years the game will be exhausted, then the reindeer will be indispensable.

I have heard many criticisms about the reindeer, but invariably by men that either had no knowledge of the deer or by persons that reside in localities where the necessity for these animals does not exist.

If, Mr. Secretary, you were talking with a resident of southeastern or southern Alaska, he would probably tell you that the reindeer were not a necessity in Alaska. This person resides within the sound of a steamboat whistle and can purchase domestic meat and fresh vegetables at a trifle over Seattle prices. The people of Nome are not eager for the deer as are residents in the interior, as they have the opportunity to get fresh meats from cold storage ships at a small cost; but all the people of the interior of Alaska need the reindeer and without them immense territories will not be developed for many years to come, if at all.

I have also heard some criticism of the amount of money expended by the government on the introduction of reindeer. I will challenge any individual or company doing business in Alaska to make a showing that they did not squander or waste more money buying inexperience than the government has in establishing the reindeer industry. It must be remembered that we had no Americans experienced in reindeer raising prior to the time that the government took hold of this industry, and it could not be expected that novices could produce the results that experience furnishes.

Now we have both white and native Americans who understand this industry and future results will be satisfactory. Persons who have carefully inspected reindeer farms are well satisfied with the experiment.

In behalf of the miners who can not personally appear before you, I ask that you have a school for the natives established at Bettles on the Koyukuk river; also that the reindeer and vegetable industries be introduced as soon as proper arrangements can be made. Surely central Alaska can offer stronger arguments for the deer than any other section, and the industry should be forced ahead as rapidly as possible. It should be remembered that in helping the Alaskan miner you are not aiding a competitor of the farmer or manufacturer in the United States. We will send him a new dollar that has never been used before for his bacon, corn, wheat, clothing, machinery, etc. We believe that the reindeer subject should receive your careful consideration, and that by proper nursing and encouragement it can be made of as much importance to Alaska as sheep raising is to eastern Washington and Oregon.

Very respectfully yours,

D A McKenzie

(P. O. address
Coldfoot, Alaska.)

February 25, 1904

Mr. C. A. Moody,
General Manager "OUT WEST",
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Your note of February 10th and copy of the December "Out West" is received with thanks. I greatly emjoyed the sketch of my old friend General John Bidwell.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

February 25,1904.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
407 Greenlane, Rocborough,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Kirk:

Yours of February 17th is received. I am very sorry that Mr. & Mrs. Ensign feel it necessary to leave Eagle. I also regret that I have no one before me to recommend to you for the place. My attention has been kept so constantly on trying to find suitable teachers that I have not kept up my list of available Ministers. How would it be for you to go over and see the Senior Class at Princeton and if you do not find what you wish in that Seminary, ask the Board of Home Missions to defray your expenses to Allegheny. I think that without doubt you can find a suitable man in one or the other of these seminaries.

Trusting you are gaining in health, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

February 25,1904.

Rev. E. A. McCurdy,
Rooms 12-13, Herald Building,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dear Mr. McCurdy:

Yours of February 8th is received and I thank you for sending my letter on to Dr. Grenfell, Superintendent of the Royal Deep Sea Mission.

Again thanking you for your interest in the matter, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

February 25,1904.

Doctor Grenfell,

Supt. Royal Deep Sea Mission,

St. Anthony, Newfoundland.

My dear Brother:

I have frequently seen your name in the religious press of the world, and the self-denying but grand work that you are doing for the laymen along the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. A recent letter from the Rev. F. A. McCurdy of Halifax, Nova Scotia, informs me that he has sent you my letter asking for a man for St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

I do not know just what pamphlets he has sent you, therefore I will send you, under separate enclosure, Reindeer Report for 1902, a copy of the farthest west school, St. Lawrence Island and some educational reports.

I have thought that among the hardy seafaring Presbyterians on the Newfoundland coast there might be a layman and his wife with a missionary spirit who would be glad to engage in missionary work. Dr. E. O. Campbell,M.D., who with his wife is in charge of the mission at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, are alone at that place so far as intelligent Christian society is concerned. As we did not consider it safe to leave them alone among the 300 barbarians we have sent for the present winter a rough sailor who is not a Christian. The only man we could get on short notice. There are also on the island two unmarried laplanders in charge [illegible] the reindeer herd, which is connected with the mission. They are nominally members of the State Lutheran Church, Norway, but their religion does not prevent them from swearing and drinking liquor when they get a chance.

The man that is sent there with his wife will be an assistant to Dr. Campbell. His duties will be to go between the station and reindeer herd, about a distance of 25 miles taking monthly rations to herders and looking after them, seeing that they do their duty. In summer this will be performed by boat along the coast and in winter by reindeer or dog sled and snow shoes.

St. Lawrence Island like Newfoundland is surrounded by cod-fish banks and the assistant could do a good work by teaching the natives better methods of catching and curing cod-fish.

We will be glad also if he is competent to take part in the missionary work, help the Doctor in case of an epidemic of sickness and assist in religious services.

Every spring, from time immemorial a dozen or twenty Siberian natives visit the island in their skin boats and levy tribute on the people of the village; they also bring over whiskey. It is the purpose of the Government and Missionary Society to break this up so that we need an assistant to Dr. Campbell who can upon occasion be a muscular Christian, willing if need be to fight for the Lord as well as to work for Him. Dr. Campbell, spring before last attempted to stand off this crowd alone with the result that they were too many for him and he was knocked down and the bones of his nose broke

You will see therefore that we want the best man we can get with the following qualifications: (1) An earnest Christian; (2) Health and strength and not too old (say between 25 and 35, or even

40 years of age); (3) Accustomed to roughing it at sea and on land; (4) Accustomed to handling a boat along shore in stormy as well as quiet weather; (5) Undoubted courage (It might be well during the interval previous to starting for any man that offers for the positio to take boxing lessons!

The United States Government has recently given permission for the Captain of a Whaler with his wife to reside on the island which is a government reservation, so there will be three white men and two Laplanders, and this little army ought to be able to hold in check 15 or 20 Siberian natives if necessary.

Now some men might consider this not a very desirable field for work but to a Christian man with a missionary spirit I think it will be attractive. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell are very happy and contented in their work and would not change fields of labor with any of their friends in the States. Mr. and Mrs. Gambell, who preceded them on the island were drowned at sea while en route from a vacation to return to their island work, were also happy in the work. At Cape Prince of Wales (Bering Straits) the Congregationalists sent two men into that field with a population of 500 barbarians. The reputation of the Eskimos was so bad that no whaler --although some of them had a hundred men in the crew armed with Winchester rifles, dare drop anchor and stay over night in the neighborhood of the village. Two Christian laymen were sent there as missionaries in 1890. The village is now as safe as any village in Newfoundland and a strong Congregational Church has been built up out of those Eskimo barbarian Also at Point Barrow a Presbyterian Missionary was sent to a population of from 300 to 500 in 1890 and over a hundred Eskimos have given their hearts to the Saviour, and the little church will not hold the crowd on the Sabbath desiring to hear the Gospel, so that they have to have two meetings, one for the men and the other for the women and children. No church has yet been organized at Gambell but the Lord will not forget the faithful work that has been done there and in due time I expect to hear of a good strong church of Eskimo communicants at that place.

We will pay necessary travelling expenses to destination; supply a house free of rent and give for the first year a salary of Nine Hundred Dollars. If the man likes the work and is efficient in it, the salary will be after the first year, increased to $1000. The family supply their own food, clothing, fuel, light, bedding, furniture, et cet. which he can purchase in San Francisco or Seattle at reasonable prices.

The mission stations in that part of the country combine in employing a schooner every summer to take up supplies for the various stations, so that freight is also reasonable.

If you have not in mind the right kind of a man and should think it necessary to send a circular to the Presbyterian Ministers of Newfoundland asking them to assist you in finding or recommending to you as the right kind of a man, you may have such a circular printed and sent out at my expense, sending me a bill for the same. As the man and his wife will need to leave home probably the last of April or early in May, there is not much time to lose.

Praying that God will guide us to the right person, I remain

Your brother in gospel work,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
in Alaska.

March 4, 1904.

Rev. R. L. Stewart, D. D.
Lincoln University, Chester County,
Pennsylvania.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

Yours of March 3d is received. I have interviewed Judge Harlan as you requested and he positively declines to come, saying that the Supreme Court will not adjourn until June first, and he could not think of leaving even for a few hours before that. Then, second, that he has not for years indulged in general addresses, his strength only allowing him to confine himself to his judicial decisions.

With regard to Secretary Taft I would suggest that your Faculty request either Senator Quay or Senator Penrose to visit him. If they should wish me I will accompany either of them, but I do not deem it necessary; they are influential in the party and if any one can influence Mr. Taft it will be one of these Senators. If there is anything that I can do in the matter you may call upon me.

I send you 50 copies of the Monograph as you request.

Thank you for Dr. Lee's letter, which I return you.

I am rapidly getting my correspondencein shape, so that you or some one else can get at it. I have arranged letters received from 1857 up to about 1895 now, and will reach 1900 in the next six months.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stewart I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

February 25, 1904.

Mr. W. N. Hartshorn,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Hartshorn:

Your very kind invitation to be your guest during the series of Sunday School Conventions, August 13 to 20th, at Boston, is received. I can assure you that I would consider it a great privilege and pleasure to be able to attend--my movements, however, in summer especially if I should be called upon to go to Alaska, which has usually been my summer work for 26 years past are so uncertain that I cannot say before next May whether I will be within reach of Boston next August.

I send you a photograph Under seperate Enclosure as requested. Hoping you will have a very profitable and pleasant trip to Jerusalem, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

February 25,1904

Mrs. William C. Scranton,
229 Genesee Street,
Utica, Oneida Co., New York.

Madam:

Yours of February 24th is received and in reply permit me to say that I am the Presbyterial missionary for the Presbytery of Alaska and also United States General Agent of Education in Alaska and have had charge of missions in Alaska since 1877. I have received a report concerning little slave girls in Unalaska. As the report is sent by one of the teachers of this Office I credit it. Slavery has existed from time immemorial in southeast Alaska and exists yet outside of the few villages where the Presbyterian or some other church has established missionary stations; that is, it exists among the heathen Indians all over Alaska.

I send you Facts and Figures on Alaska, but am so very busy that I will have no time to be a regular correspondent unless you allow me in the place of letters to send your society my annual reports on education, missions, and reindeer in Alaska.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c

March 7   4

Miss Van Marter

Dear Friend

Yours rec^{d}–

No new Map yet. Will be two Months before one is ready. Will notify you

The best I can do is to send you a leaf from the Quaker Experience

Have just returned to the Office Been at home for over a week with a severe cold. Excuse haste

Sincerely Yours

Sheldon Jackson

Enclosure

Permanent relief of the Eskimos and other natives of northern and central Alaska.--Sheldon Jackson.

For some months past the newspapers have from time to time published cases of destitution among the Eskimos and the natives of northern and central Alaska, also the ravages of consumption and other diseases and the demoralization caused by the proximity to the saloons that are being established in the new mining settlements. While these newspaper reports are doubtless more or less exaggerated, yet from the official reports of Brigadier-General Frederick Funston to the Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C., of Mr. James W. Witten, special inspector of the General Land Office, to the Secretary of the Interior, both of which reports are printed in the appendix of the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, from interviews had with members of the Committee of the United States Senate that visited Alaska during the past summer, also from my personal knowledge, there is a certain amount of destitution, a prevalence of consumption, and demoralization from liquor that should receive attention from the general government.

This raised the question what that attention should be and how these natives can be made valuable helpers and assistants in the development of the country by the white men now there engaged in mining operations.

Any successful method of accomplishing such desirable results must keep clearly before it the aim to prepare the natives to become a help to the immigrants who come from the States for the purpose of conducting mining operations. There are two things which the native may be taught to do which will enable him to help the immigrant: First, he may be taught how to create a supply of cheap food; second, he may be taught how to supply a cheap transportation by means of reindeer. It is known that in the river valleys certain garden vegetables may be produced in large quantities even up to the Arctic Circle and for fifty miles beyond it. The native knows how to take fish from the rivers and from the sea for his family use, and with proper training can be made an equally successful fisherman for the market.

The experience of the past twelve years has proved that he can also become skillful in raising reindeer for food. With the gradual disappearance of the caribou and moose in sections of Alaska and the difficulty and expense of bringing beef and mutton from the States to the inland mining camps, it is of great importance that the Eskimo be trained to raise reindeer with which to supply the immigrant miner with fresh meat.

When in the winter of 1897-8 four hundred sailors engaged in whaling were imprisoned in the ice off Point Barrow and in danger of perishing with scurvy and starvation, they were saved by the reindeer herd driven by Eskimos from Bering Strait to Point Barrow and slaughtered for food.

Already 56 Eskimos and one Indian (nearly all of whom have served a five years' apprenticeship learning the business) own three thousand seven hundred deer. Reindeer multiply rapidly. From the 1291 Siberian reindeer imported between 1892 and 1903 and from their natural increase 7,826 fawns have been born in Alaska, The Eskimo has always been skillful in driving dogs, and now under instruction he is proving equally skillful in driving reindeer, and upon various occasions when the opportunity has offered has invariably demonstrated his ability to successfully transport with reindeer, mails, freight, and passengers between mining camps. Under contract with the Post Office Department the United States mail has been carried by reindeer teams on the four postal routes, between St. Michael and Kotzebue, Eaton and Nome, Teller and Deering, and Kotzebue and Point Barrow (this latter being the most northern mail route in the world). With the increase of reindeer and trained native teamsters such service will become universal in northern and central Alaska.

When the native has thus become useful to the white man by supplying the markets with fish and fresh meat and when he has become herdsman and teamster with reindeer he has not only assisted the white man in solving the problem of turning to use of civilization the vast territory of Alaska but he has also solved his own problem. If useful to the white man as a self-supporting and industrious citizen he has become a permanent stay and prop to the civilization and his future is provided for.

The conclusion resulting from this is that the native may be taught in school how to speak English and be trained in industrial schools into the simple arts of agriculture, and of reindeer herding and teaming with a view to provide cheap food and cheap transportation for the use of the immigrant.

To accomplish such training it is important that an increased number of small industrial schools shall be established at centres convenient to the native population.

At these schools in addition to elementary instruction in the English language there shall be given special instruction (a) in making fish nets and in adopting improved methods of catching and preparing fish for family use and for sale: (b) in the care and raising of reindeer and in the breaking and use in transportation; (c) wherever the conditions of soil and climate will allow in the cultivation of hardy vegetables.

While destitution is not at present very wide spread among the natives, yet it may be wise to have at each of these schools a small supply of food and clothing to afford temporary relief for very special cases of destitution. The principal of the school can be made a bonded officer of the Government and be charged with the care and distribution of such supplies without additional expense to the Government.

The Secretary of the Interior has again and again called the attention of Congress to the need of hospitals for the natives. These should be provided for at once. But when the hospitals are erected they will necessarily be accessible to comparatively limited areas. In addition to the proposed hospitals very important service may be rendered and a greatly increased number of natives benefitted by the employment of a physician in connection with each of the industrial schools. This plan has been in successful operation at several of the missionary stations in Alaska. And also at the Government where tried.

June 6, 1900. Civil Code. Fifty
per cent of license money to schools
in incorporated towns.
March 3, 1901. Fifty per cent of license
money outside of towns to Secy. of Interior
for schools outside of incorporated towns.
March 2 1903. Amendment pre-
venting Courts from using the fifty per
cent of license money outside of towns.

March 16, 1904.

Messrs. Swayze & Bailey,
629 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me to congratulate you on your arrangement for carrying on the Book establishment of the late Mr. John C. Parker.

As you know, I had with him a special rate for "charter oak and bond letter-paper (double fold), white, plain, No. 21," at two dollars a ream; and "star brand indelible copying ribbon for typewriting", at 37 1/2 cents each. Can I make the same terms with your firm?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent for Education in
Alaska.

March 17, 1904.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.,
Lincoln University,
Chester County, Pa.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

Yours of March 12th is received. I am still hoping to spend the Sabbath with you at Lincoln between this and Commencement. I would prefer to come at a different time from the Commencement as upon such occasions there are so many visitors and so much confusion there is no opportunity for a conference concerning the preparation of a historical account of the work in the Rocky Mountains.

I have given up all expectation of my life being prolonged sufficiently to prepare such a work myself. I am now giving my strength to placing some of the material in an accessible shape. My own idea was to have prepared a history of the my own work, which would embrace the history of Presbyterianism from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains during the years from 1869 to 1880; but when I see you we will talk it over more fully.

I do not think that Dr. Norcross has the physical strength or would be willing to undertake the work in the present state of his health; and I think it will finally devolve upon yourself. When I see a chance to get to Lincoln I will notify you.

With kind regards to Mrs. Stewart, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

March 17,1904

Rev. Charles L. Thompson,D.D.,
Secretary,Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of March 14th asking for an article for the July Herald is received. I am pressed beyond measure with work, but will try to prepare you such an article. How much territory do you expect me to cover, and how long a period of years? If I fail I will secure an article from Rev. Robert L. Stewart,D.D., Professor in Lincoln University, Pa, who was associated with me in the work in Colorado.

What kind of photographs do you want; scenery, early churches, or pioneer missionaries? What is the latest time the Ms. can be sent? Do you expect to be much in the office between now and the Assembly? Some time this spring I want to come over to New York and confer with you concerning Alaska matters.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

85

March 17, 1904.

Mr. Joseph P. Byers,
General Secretary National Conference Charities and Correction,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my check for two dollars and a half , being the annual membership for 1904.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

March 17, 1904.

Mr. D. L. Pierson,

1515 Pacific Street,

Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Pierson:

In looking over my accumulated correspondence I find enclosed a receipt which should have been sent in January. Kindly hand it to the proper officer of the Bedford Presbyterian Church.

With kind regards to Mrs. Pierson, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

March 18, 1904.

Mr. William E. Johnson,
Laurel, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

I greatly regret to say that I have had two attacks of la grippe during the winter and this spring which has thrown my work so far behind at the Office that I have been unable to prepare the article on Temperance in Alaska for the Encyclopedia. I have gathered my material together but have not had the time for arranging and final writing. I am sorry now that I did not decline at once when you offered me the work, but my great interest in the subject and my intimate knowledge of the situation made me feel that it was a duty that I owed the cause of temperance to try and write this article. I have the thing before me and will do it as soon as I can, but it will probably be some weeks yet.

Very truly yours,

S. Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c

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March 18, 1904.

Rev. W. M. Carle,
Hoonah, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Much obliged for the information in your letter of Feb. 18th and programme of the session of Presbytery to be held the 15th to the 17th. I sincerely trust you may have a full attendance and a very profitable meeting.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Carle and Mrs. MacFarland.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

89

March 19, 1904.

Rev. J. Loomis Gould,

Jackson, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Gould:

Yours of February 5th is received. I am glad that you were able to visit Klinquan and found school and church matters so prosperous. I do not understand why Davis is so entirely destitute of school supplies unless he has failed to make a requisition. We have sent him all the supplies so far, that he has asked for.

If you see Mr. Miller find out the lowest price he will take for the store and dwelling at Klinquan for school purposes. I understand that there is a mortgage on the property, but if you will find out and let us know I will be much obliged.

Kind regards to all the family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

L.B.C.

March 19, 1904.

Mr. H. Budd Howell,
City Superintendent,
Phillipsburg, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 4th, enclosing letter concerning teachers salary in Alaska, is received. My only excuse for not replying earlier is that I have had two attacks of the grippe this winter, and my work has so accumulated, that I have not been able to take it up.

W [illegible] Alaska covering salaries, they are left entirely to my discretion, with the approval of the U. S. Commissioner of Edu- [illegible] are ranged according to the expense of living in different sections, and according to the efficiency of the teacher. The salaries range from twenty-five (native teacher) to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

I mail you the last printed report.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.R.C.

March 19, 1904.

Mr. Wm. A. Kelly,
Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have had letters from Governor Brady and J. Loomis Gould, concerning the purchase of the store and residence of Mr. Miller at Hunters Bay, Alaska for school purposes. The property has been offered to us for fifteen hundred dollars. We understand that the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company hold a mortgage against the property. We do not know whether fifteen hundred dollars is the entire price or whether the mortgage is to be added. Not knowing Mr. Miller's address (I think Ketchikan) I wish you would ascertain with regard to it and let us know. I also understand that Judge Winn of Juneau is one of the receivers of the above Company.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

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L.M.C.

March 19, 1904.

Mr. Grant Smith,
Sitka, Alaska.

Sir:

I enclose you a letter from the School Board for London. Thinking that possibly some of the young people in your school would like to correspond with school children in London. When you have read the enclosed letter and circular, please return them to this Office for our files.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

March 21, 1904.

Mrs. William Thaw,
P. O. Box 1086,
Pittsburg, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

Yours of March 16th enclosing a letter from and to Doctor Bailey is received. In accordance with your request I return you Dr. Bailey's correspondence.

In reply to your question concerning the change of name in the College, I understand that the trustees were not satisfied with the amount of money which was being collected for the College and after talking it over among themselves they came to the conclusion that if they had a new name they would be able to raise money more easily among the churches and individuals. They had not had the experience or observation that I have had concerning such things extending through many years or they would have recognized that all new institutions -- with few exceptions, had to pass through a probationary stage when they scarcely knew whether they were living or not; but as they thought my name was in their way of course I was willing to have them change it which they did and took the name of Westminster---Sheldon Jackson College and Westminster College being the same institution under the same professors and trustees.

Now the trustees find that they are not receiving as much money under the new name as they did under the old, and that it is just as difficult to interest Christian givers. The institution, whatever its name is an important one for the cause of Christ, and many of God's dear ones are praying forit and I have no doubt as to its ultimate success. I am not discouraged at its slow progress or at the small amount of money that has been raised. As said before, that is the history of nearly all similar institutions --- they must creep before they walk.

I hope that you have escaped the grippe this winter, which seems to have been epidemic in many sections of the country; it has been unusually prevalent in Washington.

Remember me very kindly to your sister, and any of your family that may be home.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

2 Enclosures.

March 21, 1904.

Mr. William J. Flather,
Riggs Bank,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find my check for fifty cents, which is to pay for a ticket for Doctor Hale's reading. At the time I could not find the tickets which I had and took a visiting card and endorsed on it "admit bearer", which was honored, --- now I send fifty cents to pay for the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

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March 21, 1904.

Mr. Allan C. Clephane,
344 D Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I return you the five tickets which you forwarded to me for the Peck Chapel Reading Room. I could not find them when I wanted them to use and so paid a dollar at the door and have sent Mr. Flather fifty cents to pay for a card which I sent, asking for admission of bearer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent &c.

Enclosures.

March 22, 1904.

Mr. Herbert B. Huntley,
Haller Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your registered letter No. 47907, of March 16th with payment of Mr. Coleman's warrant on Market Street, and the second payment on the block in Lake Union Addition, are received, together with your expense account. What is the delay with Mayor Wood?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

L.E.C.

March 22, 190[illegible].

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

I enclose you a letter recently received from Mr. Gould, calling attention to the need of a minister at Jackson and Klinquan. It seems to me to be important that they should not be left too long without some one to look after them lest other denominations enter the fields which we have so long cultivated, which would be a great misfortune.

Very sincerely,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

March 29 1904

Col R. H. Pratt U.S.A
Carlisle Pa

Dear Col
Yours of yesterday received
By all means appeal to some of your wealthy friends for Edward Marsden's Church. It is a worthy & needy enterprise.

Miss Muller recommends that the $23.48 on your books to the Credit of Helen Fraties be paid to her father John Fraties, & Care Northern American Commercial Co St Paul Island, via ~~Una~~ Udakta. Alaska.

I see your Amendment concerning Expenses of Alaskan Children passed the Senate unanimously -

Regards to your household
Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Letter returned

& North American Commercial Co

[illegible] D.C.

March [illegible], 1904.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Governor of Alaska,
Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Governor:

Yours of March 18th, is received and contents noted. I will [illegible] what I can when Mr. Heid reaches Washington. I am glad that the Sitka schools will make so creditable an exhibit. I enclose you a copy of a report made to the Secretary of the Interior by a committee who was sent to look over Lesley's water color sketches of Alaska, with reference to placing them in the Alaska Exhibit. I believe they accepted some forty of them.

If you expect to make an effort to secure reappointment, please let me know and I will do what I can for you. The lukewarmness of the Secretary in the matter will make it more difficult, but that can probably be overcome by extra effort on the part of your friends especially the Yale Alumni. You have however learned that a persistent continued campaign is the most efficient. Mr. Heid would have had an office long ago if he had come to Washington and camped [illegible] it. I hope you may get here this coming summer.

Unless the House of Representatives set apart a special day for the Alaska bills, nothing will be done this session except appropriations.

Remember me very kindly to the family,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON.

March 24, 1904.

Mr. Acker:

It is a pleasure to report of my inspection of the water colors made by Miss Lesley Jackson, daughter of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, with a view to determining their acceptability as a part of the Alaskan Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Miss Jackson is an artist far above the average; the objects are finely drawn and defined and the colors laid on with a master hand. All of her work is executed with great care as to details, showing the true artist nature and love for her art. She has had rare opportunities to sketch and paint Alaska, and her work would add to any Exhibit. A room hung with her paintings and furnished with the mounted reindeer's head and other rare curios of Alaska possessed by Dr. Jackson, which he has kindly offered to loan, would create admiration for, and arouse interest in, the wonders of Alaska.

I would suggest taking all, about twenty, of Miss Jackson's water colors, already framed, and about twenty of those unframed. The cost will be but small, probably averaging about $1.25 to frame each to accord with the others. The framing should be done here in this city, under her direction, and it would greatly add to the appearance of the exhibit, if it were possible for her to hang them, as certain pictures should be hung in certain lights and in harmony with each other.

There are scenes of native villages, with houses, or huts, and totem poles; some marine views, landscapes showing glaciers and mountain peaks of Alaska; flowers of brilliant hues, and figures of native Alaskan women at their weaving of baskets, all of which would be of great interest.

The water colors loaned by Miss Jackson have an added beauty, in that they were painted through love of the art, and not for exhibition purposes. It seems to me that it would be no more than proper that she be accorded recognition, usual in art exhibits, by having a card printed, large enough to be seen, possibly framed to hang with her pictures, stating that -- "These are the work of Miss Lesley Jackson, daughter of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Commissioner of Education in Alaska," thus making them of almost National importance, as Dr. Jackson's work is well known throughout the civilized world.

Very respectfully,
Annie L. Miller.

Respectfully forwarded to the Chairman Alaska Exhibit Comm'n for consideration. I approve Miss Miller's recommendation.
W. B. Acker.

March 30, 1904.

Rev. George W. Martin,
Manti, Utah.

Dear Friend:

Your interesting letter of March 17th is received and I am glad to be able to send you, by registered mail, a copy of the hearing in the Smoot case. I notice by last night's paper that they will commence the hearing again on April 12th, and it is the impression in Washington that they will send a sub-committee during the summer to Utah.

Kind regards to your family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cal.

[illegible]

I [illegible] application [illegible] Dr. R.A.B. [illegible], M. D., [illegible] for a position [illegible] in Alaska. I [illegible] Christian [illegible] Christian [illegible]

[illegible] yours,

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible]

L.B.C.

March 20, 1904.

[illegible] F. Sam[illegible]
[illegible] Street,
[illegible] Illinois.

Dear Friend:

[illegible] received. I regret that we can only send you one copy [illegible] Report with appendix. I however send you my last [illegible], also 1902; 1903 is not yet printed.

[illegible] as very kindly to your husband, the seed which was sown [illegible] is now bringing forth an abundant harvest. It is [illegible] the promise that a blessing will come to the sower as well [illegible].

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

April 1, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor at the close of a year's service for the Board to report that owing to health I was not allowed to visit Alaska, personally, during the past year but have been in constant touch with it by correspondence from all sections from the station at Point Barrow in the extreme north down to the southeast portion of the country at Saxman.

I have also made a large number of Missionary addresses in the interest of the work and have been able to add several thousand dollars to the funds of the Board.

If it meets with the approval of the Board I would request a reappointment for the year closing March 1st, 1905.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education
for Alaska.

April 1, 1904.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Treasurer, Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I this day send my annual report to the Board and will be ready for my money whenever it suits your convenience.

I hope before the meeting of the General Assembly to have a conference with you and Dr. Thompson and others with regard to Alaska work and matters pertaining to this coming summer.

Trusting that funds are coming in from the churches equal to your immediate need, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

No. 10,435.

(Special Passport.)

United States of America,

Department of State,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that the bearer hereof,

Sheldon Jackson, a citizen of the United States, United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, is about to proceed abroad under instructions from the Secretary of War.

These are therefore to request all whom it may concern to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation, and to extend to him all such friendly aid and protection, as would be extended to like officers of Foreign Governments resorting to the United States.

Seal.

In testimony whereof, I, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington, this 22d day of December, A. D., 1897, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 122d.

(signed) John Sherman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

~~C-O-P-Y~~. December 23, 1897.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby instructed to proceed at once, in company with Lieutenant D. B. Devore, United States Army, to Norway and Sweden, to purchase 500 reindeer broken to harness, together with full outfit for hauling or carrying supplies to the Yukon Valley, and also to provide such means as may be necessary for shipment to this country as soon as purchased, remembering that it is essential that they should be landed here at the furthest by the 15th of February. These instructions are also to cover the employment and bringing into this country of reindeer drivers.

Lieutenant Devore of the Army will accompany you as Disbursing Agent and will provide the necessary funds for all expenses and purchases in connection with the procurement and shipment of the reindeer. I wish you and Lieutenant Devore to confer on all matters pertaining to the purchase of these reindeer and the shipping of them.

These instructions are for Lieutenant Devore to confer on all matters pertaining to the purchase of these reindeer and the shipping of them.

These instructions are for Lieutenant Devore, as well as yourself.

Very respectfully,

~~(signed)~~ R. A. Alger,

Secretary of War.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Special Agent, Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

December 21, 1897.

~~COPY~~.

To the
Diplomatic and Consular Officers
of the United States.

Gentlemen:

At the instance of the Secretary of War it gives me pleasure to herewith introduce Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who is about visiting England, Denmark and Sweden and Norway, for the purpose of securing reindeer in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War issued in pursuance of the authorization of Congress appropriating the sum of $200,000 for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies.

Dr. Jackson is the General Agent of Education under the Department of the Interior for Alaska, and is in every way familiar with that country. The Department hopes that you will extend to Dr. Jackson every possible assistance he may ask in the execution of his instructions.

Respectfully yours,

~~(signed)~~ John Sherman.

~~C-O-P-Y~~.

December 21, 1897.

This will introduce Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D the United States General Agent for Education in Alaska, who is charged with an errand from this Government relative to the purchase of reindeer for use in Alaska.

Dr. Jackson has been for twenty years connected with this Bureau in the work of supervising the education of the native Eskimo and Indians in Alaska. He has had charge also of the introduction of reindeer into that region.

On this visit he desires to learn what he can in regard to the methods used by missionary associations in Europe to educate savage or half-civilized peoples.

Any courtesies that may be shown Dr. Jackson in the way of aiding his investigations will be appreciated by him and reciprocated by this Bureau when occasion offers.

~~(signed)~~ W. T. Harris,

Commissioner of Education of the United States.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON,

~~Copy~~.   December 23, 1897.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

General Agent of Education in Alaska,

Office of Education.

Sir:

In compliance with the request of the Secretary of War, dated today, you are hereby directed to report to him for temporary duty in connection with the duties enjoined by the Act of Congress approved on the 18th instant, entitled:

> "An act authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriations therefore."

Very respectfully,

~~(signed)~~ C. N. Bliss,

Secretary.

L.K.C.

April 2, 1904.

Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Street, N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I neglected to ask you when you were in whether or not your [illegible] to continue the copying of the letters for 1891, and if so about how long before she would be able to resume work. If it will be some time before she can do this work, perhaps you had better bring me the balance of her letters and I will have them done by some one else. Then when she is well enough to resume work, if she should wish to do so, I can let her have letters on another year.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

April 2, 1904.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

As per your request, I return you the letters of Messrs. Driggs and [illegible]. I am much obliged to you for letting me see them.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

2 Enclosures

L.E.C.

April 2, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson,
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of April 1st, is received. In reply to your question in [illegible] to [illegible] Brown, I would say that it is doubtful whether it is wise for you to endorse him for reappointment. At least I would not be willing to do so with my present light, although I assisted in securing his original appointment. If Mr. Wm. A Kelly or the Rev [illegible] Condit, would endorse and ask for his reappointment, I would feel more confident that it was the right thing to do. There are all kinds of rumors in the air in Washington, concerning his official work. Of course these may all be wrong and the discharge of his duties may have been such as we could have most cordially recommended, but then I don't know it. Not one of the Missionaries in whose judgment I have confidence have written me in his behalf. At this office he knew that he absorbed nearly all of the Alaska school money [illegible] wrote to the Secretary of the Interior complaining of the inefficiency of our schools.

If you would telegraph the Rev. Mr. Condit, to write you a confidential letter on the subject, then let me know what he says [illegible] the present, [illegible] to endorse the Judge, [illegible] the complaint is [illegible]. If you [illegible] then of course it will be safe for [illegible]

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

April 4, 1904.

Rev. Edward Marsden,
Saxman, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Dear Edward:

Enclosed find a check of ten dollars ($10.00) for the Church building. It is sent you by the Woman' Auxiliary of Washington, D.C., Indian Association.

Please send a letter of acknowledgment to Mrs. Middleton Smith, No. 1616 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Kind regards to Mrs. Marsden.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

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L.E.C.

April [illegible], 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of April 7th, is received and I am very glad to hear that you have secured a good young man from Princeton, for Wrangell. I also notice that you may [illegible] his sister [illegible]. If legislation now before Congress shall pass, the Indian School at Wrangell and Juneau will again be under this Bureau and we will be able to give Miss French [illegible] Wrangell.

Fraternally yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Do not lose sight of the importance of a Minister at Jackson & ~~Kl~~ Klinquan Alaska

[illegible]

April 15, 1902.

Hon. [illegible] Brady,

Sitka,

Alaska.

My dear [illegible]

It is reported, [illegible] talked around Washington, that Mr. Heid [illegible] is a candidate for the governorship of Alaska and I [illegible] [illegible] also [illegible] in the papers that Mr. W. T. Perkins is also a candidate. If you are a candidate for reappointment, please telegraph [illegible] or other friends who can work for you. I notice that Mr. Shoup claims in the papers that he ~~has been promised~~ is sure of reappointment as Marshal.

Heid

Secretary [illegible] has notified [illegible] that he will take forty of her [illegible] for the Alaska building.

Mr. Hamilton joins me in kind regards to the household.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington D.C.
April 6th 1904

Greene Consolidated Copper Co
24 Broad St New York N.Y.

Sir
In accordance with your letter of March 29th I send you my check for $10 for one extra Share of Stock

Truly yours
Sheldon Jackson

[illegible] $100,000 [illegible]

Alaska [illegible]

[illegible] passed the Senate [illegible]

[illegible] Congress.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bureau of Education [illegible]

[illegible] Alaska [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary of the Interior.

[illegible] House [illegible]

[illegible]

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

The above letter sent to the following Senators.

Hon. F. E. Warren,
" Wm. M. Stewart,
" J. H. Mitchell,
" G. F. Hoar,
" A. G. Foster,
" C. W. Fairbanks,
" S. M. Cullom,
" C. D. Clark,
" T. R. Bard,
" W. B. Heyburn.

Hon. J. C. Spooner,
" O. H. Platt,
" L. E. McComas,
" J. R. Hawley,
" G. P. Wetmore,
" J. P. Dolliver,
" W. A. Clark,
" J. C. Burrows,
" R. A. Alger,

Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C.,
April 8, 1904.

My dear Sir:

I enclose you a copy of a letter just received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office with regard to Mission Surveys. I am hoping to be able shortly to go over and have a full conference with him on the subject, after which I will write you again.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

(Enclosure.) U. S. General Agent, &c.

CPOY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

General Land Office.

Washington, D. C. April 4, 1904.

Subject: Instructions for Mission Surveys.

Hon. Sheldon Jackson,
General Agent for Education in Alaska,
Bureau of Education.

Sir:

I have received your letter dated April 1, 1904, requesting to be furnished a copy of the instructions issued from this office to its employees in Alaska with reference to the surveying and platting of mission stations.

In reply you are advised that the surveyor general is now preparing contracts and instructions for several groups of the mission surveys, but none have been received here up to this time. He is charged with the duty of preparing the specific instructions to guide their actions, and the same will become part of the contract. They will be examined here, and if not found to be consonant with the Annual Instructions addressed to him by this office May 27, 1903, they may be returned for correction before the approval of the contract.

The division of the whole duty into 12 groups of surveys, and the progress being made in the effort to make lawful provision for their execution, may be explained to you at any time you desire to confer personally on the subject.

Very respectfully,

(signed) W. A. Richards,
Commissioner.

Letters Concerning Mission Lands.

Letters concerning Mission Lands.

L.N.C.

Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1904.

Hon. Thomas Ryan,

First Assistant Secretary,

Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, that today when I took the water color paintings, for the Alaska Exhibit down to Verhoff's to be framed they strongly advised that the six largest pictures should have a much heavier mounting than the one I had selected.

The deeper frame does increase the effect of the pictures and will certainly make the exhibit more attractive, but in order to secure the wider mounting, it will increase the expense to thirty-two ($32.), instead of the twenty-five, ($25.) which was allowed. The regular rate for the same would be thirty-eight dollars, ($38.) and Mr. Verhoff was so anxious to have the thing done right, that he reduced his price to thirty-two dollars, ($32) for the lot.

Please let me know if you are willing to allow the extra seven dollars ($7.).

Very respectfully yours,

E. Lesley Jackson

per C. J.

W.F.P.

April 7, 1904.

Mrs. William Thaw,
Post Office Box 1086,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Thaw:

Among the many things that Dr. Campbell at St. Lawrence Island felt to be necessary for his work was a telephone. The Mission buildings are arranged as follows: In the center of the village is the Mission building, schoolhouse and warehouse, occupied by Dr. Campbell and wife. About a mile away is another residen~~t~~ce and warehouse combined down on the beach. This latter house was erected for the purpose of housing the annual supplies when landed from the ship. Oftentimes night would come on before the supplies could be carried up from the beach to the center of the village on men's backs. To expedite matters and save damage from rain-storms this house was erected on the beach and is occupied by Dr. Campbell's assistant, a white man. The Doctor properly wants to have a telephone connection with his assistant, so that in case there is sudden sickness or trouble with drunken natives the two white men can speedily be gotten together. ~~It think~~ I consider it is very important, but it is one of those things that it is very hard to make the government understand to be important.

I have ascertained that two telephone boxes complete, together with batteries and wire, will cost in San Francisco about $30, and I have thought that you might be inclined to make that as your annual present to that Mission.

We are very busy now getting off our annual supplies for those far northern stations. Last year the supplies failed to reach Point Barrow on account of the ice, and they were brought back late in the fall to San Francisco. Admonished by that experience the government will this year erect a new station at Wainwright Inlet about 100 miles south of Barrow. Wainwright Inlet is at the south end of the ice-pack and can be reached every summer, so that in case supplies cannot be taken to Barrow they can be landed at Wainwright Inlet and taken up the following winter by sled.

Trusting that you and your family are in good health, with kind regards to them all, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Since dictating the above I have learned that Dr + Mrs Marsh will this coming summer withdraw from the Pt Barrow mission on account of her health. Have received letters recently from Pt Barrow about 5 months enroute.

L.R.C.

April 9, 1904.

Mr. Herbert B. Huntley,
Haller Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your registered letter of April 1st, enclosing check to apply on the Market Street warrant, is safely received. Please accept thanks for the same.

Yours very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Washington D.C.
April 8th 1904

Received from H. B. Huntley Six hundred dollars, less Collection $60 and Exchange 80 Cents ($539.20) Sheldon Jackson

D.E.C.

April 9, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 5th, Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

I was surprised to hear that Dr. Marsh is coming out this summer. He will make a good man for one of the native stations in south-east Alaska. With regard to Mr. Bannerman, perhaps Mr. Jones and wife would be willing to go to Killisnoo, Hoonah, or Jackson, and let Mr. Bannerman take the native church at Juneau, where he could have suitable schooling for his children, however Mr. Jones has been so long at Juneau, that he must thoroughly understand the people which of course is a great help.

I had selected the Rev. John H. Kilbuck, a graduate of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and who was for a time a remarkably successful Missionary in the Kuskokwim Valley, Alaska to take charge of the new station at Wainwright Inlet, he understanding that it was an annex to the Point Barrow station and under the general control of the Presbyterian Church. He did not anticipate going to Wainwright Inlet until next year, which would give the government an opportunity to put up the building necessary to shelter him and his wife. I have written him this morning to learn if it will be convenient for him to go up to Point Barrow this season, then when the carpenter commences the building at Wainwright [illegible], Mr. Wilbuck can leave his wife with Mrs. Spriggs and go down to Wainwright to assist the carpenter, as he has had personally much experience in building. With the church and reindeer and mail route on his hands, I feel that Mr. Spriggs should have help.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.P.C.

April 9, 1904.

Mr. Louis P. Clephane,
1225 K. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Major A. R. Quaiffe, this morning handed me a check for thirty-five dollars ($35.) premium due by the Concord Apartment House for insurance upon the elevator. At the time I thought I could come by your office on my way to the Bureau of Education, but circumstances prevented; so I mail you the check..

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.B.C.

April 9, 1904.

Mrs. [illegible] Sargent,
[illegible] St.,
West Philadelphia, Pa.

Madam:

In response to your inquiry in regard to the Northern Light, published at Wrangell, Alaska, I cannot give you much information.

About a year ago the Board of Home Missions declined to reappoint Rev. Mr. Corser, as Missionary at Wrangell and I suspect that when he left the church, that he ceased publication, although I do not know. As a slight compensation for the loss of the Northern Light, if the fifteen subscribers of your Home Mission Society would [illegible] the Report on Education in Alaska, for 1902, the latest published, I will send a copy for each upon hearing from you.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Sheldon Jackson.

"The Concord",
Washington, D. C.,
April 14, 1904.

Mr. Lewis S. Welch,
1016 Chapel Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

Dear Sir:

The time has arrived when there will be a struggle for the Governorship of Alaska. Your alumnus, the Hon. John G. Brady's time expires early in June. He has made such a model and efficient Governor that I hope President Roosevelt may be led to re-appoint him for another term.

I feel that his reappointment is largely in the hands of the Yale Alumni . He certainly deserves their efforts to secure his reappointment as he is bringing great honor upon the University by the efficiency of his administration. If there are any of your alumni that are prominent republicans in Congress will you not write them to see the President and speak a good word and ask the reappointment of Brady? If you have among your alumni prominent influential republicans that are not in Congress, have them drop the President a line for Brady. Or, in other words, it might be well to get up a circular letter on the subject and send to such men as you think will take an interest in testifying to the President for Brady.

Please do not use my name in this connection, as a government official, I am not supposed to take any special ~~interest~~ part in such matters.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

"The Concord,"
Washington, D. C.,
April 14, 1904.

Mr. James Oakey,
Grand Meadow, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

The present term of the Honorable John G. Brady as Governor of Alaska terminates early in June. He has proved such a model Governor that the better elements of Alaska all desire without distinction of party or religion to have him reappointed for another term. He is, as you know, an alumnus of Yale University and owes his first appointment by President McKinley in part to the support which the Yale Alumni of the country gave his candidacy.

His efficient administration is reflecting such honor upon the University that I think the Alumni so far as they know of the matter will be glad to endorse him to President Roosevelt and ask for his reappointment.

Hoping that you will write yourself and if you have any friends influential in the Republican ranks you will try and influence them also to write the President, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

April 14, 1904.

Mrs. D. R. James,
226 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. James:

Have you secured a copy of the testimony before the Senate Committee in the Smoot case? If not you should do so at once; it is a book of 700 pages and the edition is very limited. The report is not distributed from the Document Room, but from the Senate Committee room on Privileges and Elections, Hon. J.C. Burrows of Michigan, Chairman.

I notice that Hon. C. M. Depew of New York is a member of the Committee and he can get the book for you. In case you fail to secure it let me know and I will take time to see what I can do.

With kind regards to Mr. James I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 14, 1904.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Dr. McNiece:

I send a copy of the testimony before the Senate Committee in the Smoot case for the library of the College. I direct it to you in order that you may have the use of it until the college library can be spread out on shelves and become accessible.

Prehaps if you will write to Hon. J. C. Burrows, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and tell him that you are the Dean of the College he will without doubt mail you a copy for your own.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 15th 1904

Rev Chas L. Thompson D.D.
Sec Bd H. M. New York N.Y.

Dear Dr Thompson

It will be an excellent arrangement to send Mr Kirk to Wrangel with the promise that he can have Sitka when vacant, if at the time he wishes it.

Cordially yours

Sheldon Jackson

W.F.P. April 16, 1904.

Sir:

On March 31 the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate for the appropriation of $100,000 for the education of the Eskimos and Indians in Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

This action is rendered necessary to meet the provisions indicated in S. Bill 3728 which passed the Senate March 10, 1904, and was reported favorably to the House on April 14, from the House Committee of Territories. This act provides that hereafter the license fees of Alaska, which for the past three years have supported the white and native schools of that country, shall be given to the support of the white schools exclusively, with the Governor of Alaska as ex-officio Superintendent for white schools; the Eskimo and Indian schools remaining under the Bureau of Education, to be supported by an annual appropriation by Congress, as in former years.

The executive communication making this request (a copy of which is enclosed) reached Congress too late for incorporating in the Sundry Civil Bill by the House.

The Senatehas placed on the Sundry Civil Bill and amendment appropriating $50,000 for education of the native children of Alaska, which sum, while not permitting the increase in the number of schools that is needed, will yet sustain the present schools.

This sum is absolutely necessary to the existence of the present school service, and if it is not made the 30 native schools with 33 teachers and 1,996 pupils will have to be abandoned.

The case is so urgent that I wish you would see Mr. Hemenway (Chairman of the Appropriation Committee) and also the House Conferees (when appointed) on the Sundry Civil Bill, and urge them to agree to the Senate amendment.

Very truly,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

To

Hon Sereno E. Payne M.C.

April 18, 1904.

Mr. J. H. Jasberg,
Hancock, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I have just dictated an official letter to you concerning the Finns, now I want to write you a private and unofficial letter.

With regard to the selection of Finns for Alaska I want to emphasize our need of christian men only, and by chirstian I mean not simply a person who is a communicant in a christian church but one whom you believe to have christian principles and to be living a christian life. To illustrate: The Laplanders that I brought from Norway are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and every one of them considers himself to be a christian. But in Alaska many of them get drunk, are immoral, are profane in their language and have a number of times been arrested and fined for disorderly conduct. Now the purpose for which the Government employs these Finns is to teach the Eskimo people the management and care of reindeer, and to help the Government civilize them, and help the neighboring missionary societies to christianize them; consequently you see the importance of having a Finn whose daily life will impress the heathen Eskimo with the desirableness of our christian civilization. We do not care whether the men are Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans or Roman Catholics, but we do care that they should be living christians. I hope therefore in selecting the Finns for us you will be very careful to satisfy yourself as to the character of the man; we want first-class representatives of the Finn nation. Finns of this better class going into the employment of the American government, and especially taking a loan of herds of reindeer, will in a few years become rich men in Alaska. The government stands ready to give them a good chance, but as said before, we only want first-class men.

It is very desirable also that they should be married men, but we do not insist upon that.

The government of course pays travelling expenses and rations for the wifs as well as the uusband.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 17 4

My dear Dr Beiler

My heart bleeds for you in the departure of your wife. But it is a comfort to know that your loss is her gain — that while she will not return to you, that you can look forward to going to her. — that while you & your daughters sorrow she rejoices in the presence of her Savior.

The loss is not only yours, but that of the whole Church. A leader has been removed from God's hosts and her leading will be greatly missed. There will be sorrowing hearts in a multitude of mission homes. Where the inmates had learned to lean upon her for cheer & encouragement. That you & yours may have in this hour that comfort & consolation, that the sympathising Savior alone can give is the earnest prayer of your brother

Sheldon Jackson

April 16 4

My dear Senator

My heart bleeds for you in the departure of your wife.

How I wish I could do something to comfort you. Words at a time like this seem so cold & formal.

I can only commend you to the sympathizing Savior, who alone can fully enter into your sorrow, and give comfort.

That He will thus sustain you is the earnest prayer of your sympathizing friend

Sheldon Jackson

To
Hon Louis E. McComas
U. S. Senate

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April 19, 1904.

Hon. F. H. Gillett,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Yours of April 18th assuring me that you would give careful consideration to the appropriation for the education of the Eskimo and native children of Alaska is received with thanks. I sincerely hope that you will see your way clear to sustain the action of the Senate in the appropriation for the same when it comes before you in the conference committee.

I was very glad to see that you are a graduate of old Amherst, for which institution I have especial regard.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. William Sulzer,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 18th instant with your promise to do everything that you can to secure our appropriation for the education of the Eskimo and Indians of Alaska, is received. I knew that because of your interest in Alaska I could count upon your hearty cooperation Please accept my thanks for the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. D. S. Alexander,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Alexander:

Your favor of April 18th is received and I thank you very much for speaking to Chairman Hemenway in regard to the appropriation for the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

With kind regards to Mrs. Alexander, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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April 19, 1904.

Hon. Sereno E. Payne,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Your favor of the 18th in regard to the appropriation for the education of the Eskimo and Indians of Alaska is received and I thank you very much for the interest you have taken in seeing Mr. Hemenway with regard to that needed appropriation.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

L.E.C.

April 18, 1904.

Hon. A. G. Foster,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept the thanks of this Office for your assistance in securing the necessary appropriation on the Sundry Civil Bill for the education of the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. John H. Mitchell,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept the thanks of this Office for your assistance in securing the necessary appropriation on the Sundry Civil Bill, for the education of the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

D.E.C.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. J. C. Burrows,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept the thanks of this Office for your assistance in securing the necessary appropriation on the Sundry Civil Bill for the education of the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

T.E.C.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. William B. Heyburn,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept the thanks of this Office for your assistance in securing the necessary appropriation on the Sundry Civil Bill, for the education of the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept the thanks of this Office for your assistance in securing the necessary appropriation on the Sundry Civil Bill, for the education of the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.T.C.

April 19, 1904.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Please accept the thanks of this Office for your assistance in securing the necessary appropriation on the Sundry Civil Bill, for the education of the Eskimo and Indian children of Alaska.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

April 19, 1904.

Rev. Lowell M. McAfee,
President of Park College,
Parkville, Missouri.

My dear Dr. McAfee:

Yours of the 14th with reference to M. Healy Wolf is received, also bill for his services. I enclose you check for $52.40 for which kindly make me out a receipted bill. I am very glad to hear so good an account of Healy.

I have also received your letter with regard to Miss Edgar of Leonard, Texas. You speak of her as a conscientious Christian girl; what denomination is she connected with? I hope to be able to give her a place in Alaska in our school service.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 19, 1904.

Mrs. T. S. Hamlin,
1316 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Hamlin:

Yours of the 15th instant enclosing a letter from Mrs. Luckett with regard to freight for Alaska is received.

I had a personal call from Mrs. Luckett and regretted to be compelled to say that we could not send the carpet by mail. I am only allowed to send printed matter. I know of no other way of sending the carpet to its destination except as freight.

Mrs. Wilson Paxton was in my office this morning and she says that Mrs. Brown has the promise of free freight as far as Chicago, and perhaps can secure it still farther, on the dresses for the Sitka girls. I will write to Mrs. Luckett to see Mrs. Brown and perhaps she can secure the same arrangement.

I trust that you are convalescent and will soon be out enjoying this beautiful spring weather.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 19, 1904.

Mrs. E. S. Luckett,
504 A Street S. E.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Luckett:

After seeing you in person concerning the freight on the carpet I had a letter from Mrs. Hamlin asking me what I could do. I have learned this morning that Mrs. O. B. Brown, of the Assembly Church, ~~and~~ who resides at No. 1424 University Place, has in charge the sending of the dresses made in Washington for the Sitka girls, and has secured the promise of free freight on her box from Washington to Chicago with a possibility of getting a reduction still farther West.

I do not know which road or what person made this concession to Mrs. Brown but by seeing her you may find out, how you can do it yourself.

Wishing you success in this matter I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 19, 1904.

Mr. F. R. Prindle,
Government Printing Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th is received. You can see me any day at the Bureau of Education from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. --- or if this is not a convenient time for you you might call at the Concord Apartment House, New Hampshire and Oregon Avenues upon me any evening except Thursday. I shall be glad to talk over Alaska matters with you.

I enclose you, under separate cover, a copy of my last printed Report. There is nothing in my Division by which I could help you to go to Alaska in search of mines.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. Apr 20 4

Miss E. H. Houghton
No 3064 Q St Washington D.C.

Madam

When your Sister called this afternoon I was so occupied that I did not have my mind upon the letters. And I gave her a package for 1902. When I had time to refer to my memoranda book, I found that I had made a mistake. Therefore when you return the letters for 1898. please return those for 1902 also. Do not type write them.

Very Respectfully
Sheldon Jackson

L.S.C.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] say that [illegible]

[illegible]

work is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

U.S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

April 23, 1904

Mr. J. Shirley Eaton,
c/o Hutchison Accoustic Company,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Shirley:

Yours of the 21st is received. I do not know whether you wish the certificate of stock of the or ~~2~~1st mortgage bonds sent to Mr. Turner. If the latter, shall they be sent by registered mail of by express? I notice that the bearer can claim them if they are lost.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

April 23, 1904.

Hon. John K. Cowen,
General Counsel of B. & O. Railroad Co.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Mr. Cowen:

Kindly O. K. my letter to Mr. D. B. Martin, Manager of Traffic, that he may again issue to me the usual clergyman's half-fare permit for the year 1904.

I hope that you and your family are in good health. Thanking you in advance for this favor and gratefully appreciating past favors, in the same line, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

(Rev) Sheldon Jackson D.D.

General Agent, &c.

April 23, 1904.

Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A.,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Colonel:

I cannot find that original letter from Mr. Rock. I think I must have sent it to you, but as I took a copy of it for use in Congress I can send you that for your files.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

April 23, 1904.

Dr. F. H. Gambell, M. D.,
558 Jackson Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Gambell:

Yours of the 19th with regard to your law suit with Kjellman, is received and I am very sorry that you failed. Kindly send me a copy or the date of my letter making "the suggestion" that you bring the case before the courts for trial. I have no recollection of making that suggestion.

To your question of how you could get your pay, I may have said I did not know any other way than to sue him. But I did not mean to say by that, or even to imply, that I would recommend a suit because I distinctly remember how surprised I was when I heerd that you had actually comeluded to sue , and if you remember I wrote to you as I also wrote to Mr. Kjellmann recommending and urging that the case be compromised, so that I do not in any way feel that I am responsible for your going to law in the matter.

The $1000 received ~~referred to~~ from Mr. Kjellmann has long been paid out upon the recommendation and approval of the Commissioner of Education for liabilities of the reindeer service in Alaska, and there is no fund at the disposal of the Bureau of Education from which your loss could be legally paid. If there were still a portion of the $1000 left I doubt whether Dr. Harris would feel that he had any legal righ to pay it out ~~of that $1000~~ for the purpose or in the way you propose. The Commissioner, as well as myself gratefully recognizes and appreciates the work that you did at Eaton Station, but at the same time you must remember that that was a part of your duties , that you were paid $300 a year more than Mr. Kjellmann or any of your predecessors had been paid, and that whether you were paid more or less the duty was still the same, that you were to to do while in charge of the reindeer everything in your power to forward the service; and it was because you were doing so well that we increased your salary $300 a year, and it was also because you were doing so well that we allowed you to have pay for the Kotzebue mail route, which, by the way was a set-back to the reindeer enterprise. We assisted in securing that contract to show what the reindeer could do, and instead of employing reindeer, you employed dogs with the result that it was heralded all over the United States in the Associated Press Despatches that you, the superintendent of a reindeer station, had used dogs to ~~get~~ travel over the country, which was an implication that the reindeer were of no use for travelling. I heard unfavorable ~~news~~ Comments with regard to it from various sources.

However, we still feel grateful to you for your work and are very sorry for the expense which has been saddled upon you by this suit. At the same time there is no way by which the Commissioner ---however much he might desire to do so, ~~is~~ can enable this Office to assist you. If so, and we could do so legally, we would be only too glad to do so. It may be that in the future some time you may wish to take employment again in Alaska and we can help you by a good salary.

Mr. Hamilton joins me in kind remembrances to yourself and to your wife.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c

April 25, 1904

Rev. R. L. Stewart,
Lincoln University,
Pennsylvania.

Dear Brother Stewart:

It begins to look now as if Congress would adjourn on Thursday and that I could come to Lincoln on Saturday afternoon. Send me directions as to running of trains and the best train to take and where I change off from the road between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

If I come, I only want to speak once and would like to take for my subject the Mormon question, which just now is the burning question of the day.

My kind regards to Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Jackson is poorly and cannot be induced to come.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

your

s

Sheldon Jackson

April 26 4

Hon Wm. M. Lanning
House of Representatives
Washington D.C.

Dear Judge.

I enclose you the Executive Communication (H of R Doc No 647) asking for $100.000 for Education in Alaska The Senate voted $50.000. See H.R. 14.416 with Senate Amendment No 110 on page 102 of Sundry Civil Bill now in Conference. For humanity's sake as well as the best interests of the Country ask Mr Hemenway, Chairman of the H.R. Appropriations Comtee to favor the Senate Amendment No 110. In haste

Sincerely yours
Sheldon Jackson

W.F.P. April 26, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I find that I will not be able to be in New York next Monday. I still hope, however, to visit you before the Assembly.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

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W.F.P.

April 26, 1904.

Rev. R. L. Stewart, D. D.,
Lincoln University, Pa.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

I find that I will not be able to spend Sabbath May 1st at the University, which I greatly regret. Do you expect to visit the General Assembly at Buffalo? If so, we may have a conference there. If not, I will still try to get to Lincoln before you leave for the summer.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

April 26, 1904.

Rev. James [illegible],
Grand Meadow,
Minnesota.

Dear Sir & Brother:

Yours of April 18th, is received. Mr. Welch of New Haven wrote me and forwarded a copy of your letter to him concerning Mr. Brady. Following his example and to save time, I send you a copy of the letter which I wrote him, as it answers several of the points which you raise in your letter to me.

Mr. Roosevelt likes to have the backing of the religious element of the country and there is no faithful minister of any church that has occasion to write The President, but that he will give respectful consideration to his letter. I hope that many interested in Mr. Brady, will write The President for his retention. Governor Brady's term expires [illegible] and now is a good time to petition for his re-appointment.

I send you some copies of Alaska literature.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

April 27, 1904.

Rev. L.M. McAfee,
Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

Dear Mr. McAfee:

I think your clerk has made a mistake in the receipt sent me, ought it not to be $53.40 instead of $52.40. If the mistake is mine, you can return the enclosed to me, otherwise send me a new receipt for $53.40.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

L. E. C.

[illegible]

Dear Colonel:

[illegible]

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Greenwood, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dear [illegible]

[illegible] weeks, is taken by [illegible] winter. The [illegible] were [illegible] especially to Mary's [illegible] (...) was made in [illegible] [illegible]. Tomas is reported refusing to go and the [illegible] have been made [illegible].

Respectfully yours,

[illegible] L. [illegible]

D.E.C.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington [illegible].

My dear Brother:

I [illegible] sorrow to hear from J[illegible], Alaska, [illegible] [illegible]. I trust [illegible] are now improving and [illegible] [illegible] the Master may spare you yet longer, [illegible] work [illegible] entering upon your heavenly rest. If your wife is with you, I trust she may [illegible] a line to let me know how you are getting on. [illegible] [illegible] God [illegible] comfort you in your sickness, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. April 30, 1904.

Rev. James H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Brother:

Yours of April 16, giving me an abstract of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Alaska is received with many thanks. I hope to spend a few days at the General Assembly at Buffalo and ~~hope~~ to have the pleasure of meeting you and Willie Wells while there. I also thank you for the cordial manner in which the Presbyterian brethren seemed to receive my suggestion that, if I was living and well in 1908, ~~that~~ they would send me to the Assembly on the 50th anniversary of my ministry.

I am not sure that I understand from the abstract the amount of Presbyterial assessment that you expect me to send you. If I do not hear from you sooner I wish you would remind me of it at the General Assembly.

Mr. Heid was in my office the other day. Alaska did not get from Congress this session what we had hoped and the friends worked for.

With kind regard to your wife, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. April 30, 1904.

Mrs. John S. Willard,
3620 Forest Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Willard:

Yours of April 26 is received and I am very glad to hear from you again. I wish you had said a little more concerning your own health. I have written Governor Brady with regard to Kotzie's going to Sitka and cataloguing the Territorial Library. If he looks at it favorably he will probably write Kotzie direct at your address, Chicago.

Mr. Hamilton will take the Alaska trip this year again in my place. I am in fairly good health but the physicians do not wish me to spend the summer again in the far north.

I have undertaken to have typewritten for binding many of the more important letters received by me, especially those bearing upon church and public affairs during my public ~~ministry~~ life dating back from 1857. I expect to have them bound in volumes. I wonder if Kotzie could give me any suggestions with regard to the best method of indexing them by writers and subjects.

With kind regards to your husband and children, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. April 30, 1904.

Governor John G. Brady,
Alaska Building, World's Fair,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Governor:

Kotzie Willard, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Eugene Willard, formerly of Haines and Juneau, has taken the library science course in Chicago University. For several years she has been in charge of the library of the Dental College of Northwestern University, Chicago. She has recently received an appointment to the library of another institution at an increase of salary beginning with next September. She is thoroughly conversant with classifying, cataloguing, and indexing work and has proved very successful in it. She will be at leisure during July and August of the present year and if you wish it would go to Sitka and classify, catalogue, and index the Territorial Library. I think she would be willing to go without compensation provided all her expenses, travelling, board, washing, etc., were met, but to secure so important a work as that, I think that it might be well for you not only to agree to pay her expenses but also give her ~~an~~ some additional compensation as the family are in very moderate circumstances. If this should seem desirable to you, you can address her at 3620 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Your friends here are all rejoicing in your escape from what might have been a very serious if not fatal injury at St. Louis.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent for
Education in Alaska.

April 30, 1904.

Mr. H. C. Olin,
Board of Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Olin:

Much obliged for your communication of April 27th enclosing your check dated March 31st.

Very cordially yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

W.F.P. April 30, 1904.

Miss Bess Caldwell,
c/o Rev. Lewis Earle Lee,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Madam:

Yours of January 10 and March 27 received and contents noted. If you still wish to take the school at Gravina commencing the 1st of September, 1904, I can probably have you appointed. Let me hear from you.

I am not sure that I know your address, and therefore send the letter to the care of your pastor.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

November 5, 1903.

Reverend Sheldon Jackson,
Care of Bureau of Education,
Interior Department, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I return under separate cover the two books you so kindly loaned for use before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

In making the transmittal, I desire to extend to you the thanks of the Government for your valuable assistance in the preparation of the case of the United States.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(signed) John Hay.

C O P Y.

7th Ave. & 128th St. New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

My dear Dr. Jackson:-

I cannot find the figures to which you refer. Since they were prepared our population has so greatly increased, while the number of colleges has remained practically the same. The ratio has therefore materially changed. But with the present enormously increased population I find that the disproportion between the East and the West is great.

Mass. has 18 colleges, - 1 to 155,852 Population.
Ohio, 30 " 1 to 138,584 "
All New England, 1 to 237,167 "

Or, taking the whole United States, there is a college to every 185,653 population.- while in Utah with a population of 276,749 there is not a single college equipped for work except the institution under Morman control. A young man living in the central part of New York state could reach any one of 110 colleges without travelling over 500 miles. A youth living in Salt Lake City would have to travel 600 miles to reach one. Taking Salt Lake City as a centre with a radius of 600 miles one would sweep more than 500,000 population without college facilities.

Among the 18 Colleges in Mass. are Universities any one of which is greater than all the colleges in several western states put together.

But you can work all this out better than I can.

Best regards to all.

Yours fraternally,

(signed) Duncan J. McMillan.

COPY.

4670

7 rue des Feuillantines,
Paris, France,
April 12, 1904.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

Your kind letter of March 29 enclosing a letter from the Acting Secretary of State came to hand a few days ago. Accept my heartiest thanks for your interest in my behalf. I doubt very much whether I shall go to St. Petersburg. I learn that it is very difficult to get access to the Russian archives sufficient for my purposes. Mr. Putnam of the Congressional Library, was there recently and he doesnot think that I will be allowed to consult the archives very freely. I thank you nevertheless for your efforts and perhaps I may go after all and take chances.

In the meantime I am going through all the second hand book stores in Paris and collect all that I can find on the early history of Alaska. I have nearly every thing of importance. There are a few things which are too dear for me. During Easter vacation I went over to London. While there I looked up the second hand book stores. Everything on the North West Coast is exceedingly high. Some of the books can not be had at any price. I succeeded however in buying the voyages of Portlock, Dixon, Meares, Billings, Kotzebue (translation) Coxe (history) Cook, Sir Geo.Simpson, Burney (history) and one or two French books. I had to pay a big price for them but nothing like the price I would have had to pay if I had gotten them through some one else.

In a few weeks I shall go to Germany where I shall study during the summer. There I expect to find many of the Russian and other books. Before I return to the United States I hope to come back to Paris. It has occurred to me that perhaps you would like to have me duplicate an "Alaskana" for you. I should be glad to do it, and it would cost you no more than mine. If you do not care for many books I should be glad to try and get for you such books as you may like. I find Bancroft's bibliography misleading. He names books which have very little to do with Alaska.

Kindly remember me to Mr. Hamilton. I wish you both a very pleasant summer. I envy you the trip to Alaska.

With kindest regards and best wishes for your health I am

Very gratefully

(signed) F. A. Golder.

P. S. In case you wish some books kindly let me know soon. Letters will be forwarded.

L.F.L.

[illegible]

1535 [illegible] Avenue

[illegible], Ill.

My Dear [illegible]

Replying to your letter of April [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Washington, D.C. [illegible]

[illegible] credit [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible] General Agent [illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

COPY.

L.B.S.

Young Ladies Seminary.
221 South Street,
Morristown, N. J.
April 24, 1904.

My dear Delia:

* * * *

Miss Brownell was talking about your father and Alaska missions the other day, and when she found that I knew him, she said "Well Dr. Sheldon Jackson that set my interest in missions going from a talk of his at the [illegible] Street Church many years ago". And as that interest is large and has been exerted upon numbers of girls, it was faithful seed your father planted. Please give him this message.***

Your loving friend,
M. Albertine Wilder.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Miller [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

[illegible]

Sheldon Jackson

W.F.P. May 4, 1904.

Hon. John Wanamaker,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Wanamaker:

When you and I separated at Winona, Indiana, at the close of the General Assembly in 1897, you very kindly said to me that if I ever needed help in my work to call upon you and you would be glad to help me. I have refrained all these intervening years from calling upon you, knowing how largely you are contributing to enterprises of your own.

But the time has now come when I feel that I would be unfaithful to the work of the Master if I did not call upon you for help in the erection of a building for our college classes at Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah. For 30 years the missionaries in Utah have been trying in vain to secure the ear and attention of American Christians. Now, the disclosures before the Senate Committee of investigation concerning the rightfulness of seating Apostle Smoot from Utah as a member of the Senate have arrested the attention of Christians. This has given the friends of Westminster College new courage to make another effort to secure our first college building.

We have a clear and unincumbered title to 21 acres of land for a campus in the edge of Salt Lake City, a most beautiful location for the purpose. We have an endowment largely in improved and unimproved property in the city of Washington, D. C., worth $100,000, but this is so fixed that we can not use it for the erection of our building. We have $10,000 in bank towards the building. A plain, inexpensive but substantial 3-story brick building necessary for the purpose will cost $35,000, consequently we have $25,000 to raise, and I come to you for a pledge of one-half of it provided we can raise the other half. You remember the last General Assembly appointed a committee and recommended to them to raise $12,000,000 to be divided among the various colleges of the Church, so that the $12,500 that you pledge us can, if you prefer, be given through the Memorial Committee as a part of that $12,000,000 fund, only it is to be given to them conditioned that it shall go to the erection of the college building in Salt Lake.

In your large business enterprises you have been accustomed to consider the proportions and relative needs of various things. Allow me to give you a very few figures showing the condition of colleges in the United States. Massachusetts has 18 colleges, or 1 college to every 155,852 population; Ohio has 30 colleges, or 1 to 138,584 population; or, taking the whole United States, there is a college to every 185,653 population, while in Utah, with a population of 276,749 people, there is not a single college equipped for work except the institutions under Mormon control. A young man living in the central part of New York State could reach any one of 110 colleges without travelling 500 miles, but if living in Salt Lake City he would have to travel 600 miles to reach the first one that was not under direct Mormon influence. Taking Salt Lake City as a center with a radius of 600 miles, one would sweep 500,000 people without a college on a Christian footing. There is no other place in the United States of which this can be said.

But look at it in another light. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and Auxiliary Woman's Board are spending $40,000 a year in the fixed that we can not use it for the erection of our building. We have $10,000 in bank towards the building. A plain, inexpensive but substantial 3-story brick building necessary for the purpose will cost $35,000; consequently we have $25,000 to raise, and I come to you for a pledge of one-half of it provided we can raise the other half. You remember the last General Assembly appointed a committee and recommended to them to raise $12,000,000 to be divided among the various colleges of the Church, so that the $12,500 that you pledge us can, if you prefer, be given through the Memorial Committee as a part of that $12,000,000 fund, only it is to be given to them conditioned that it shall go to the erection of the college building in Salt Lake.

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But look at it in another light. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and Auxiliary Woman's Board are spending $40,000 a year in the education and Evangelization of the children of Mormon parents. These young people taken through the primary schools and Christian academies and brought to a position where they desire to enter college and secure a more liberal education are denied the privilege alone of all the young men and women in the United States of having such privileges, unless they secure them in a Mormon institution, which would destroy or dull the years of training in the Christian grammar and academic schools. We have during the 6 or 7 years that the college has been running about 10 students in the collegiate course simply because we have no place to house them, the college classes being held in two rooms loaned by the Presbyterian Academy, which is under the Woman's Board of Home Missions. One year 44 young people brought out of Mormonism by our Christian schools would have entered that college if they could have been taken in. But there was no room for them; they had no means of reaching and attending the colleges in the Eastern and Middle States, and so they gave up their aspirations for a more liberal education to fit them for Life's work.

As you know, I have been now, in the good Providence of God, 46 years working among the frontier populations. I know thoroughly the status of the mission work among the Mexican's and Indians and white settlers of the West, and as the result of all these years' experience I feel that there is no need so great as the Evangelization of Utah. There is no place where the same amount of money will accomplish as much for the race and for the welfare of our whole country as right in Utah. We have got to Evangelize the Mormon population or they will overflow and destroy our Christian institutions. If anyone had said 75 years ago that they would ever be able to control not only a sovereign State but hold the balance of political power in several other States they would have been considered fit for an insane asylum; but what no one considered a possibility has become an accomplished fact. They have secured such power that neither of the great political parties are willing to antagonize them, and the only hope of saving our churches and our liberties, in the good Providence of God, is by Evangelizing and so conquering the Mormon people.

Now, one of the most efficient ways is to help this college on its feet. It has been endorsed by the resolutions of three General Assemblies and they have asked broad-minded, liberal-hearted Presbyterians to contribute to the institution, and yet here we are needing the paltry sum of $25,000 to secure our first building and place us in a position to go forward in creating a new Mormon generation on a Christian basis. Humanity, patriotism, and devotion to the Kingdom of Christ all unite in calling for this money.

If you desire to have me come ~~over~~ to Philadelphia and spend an evening in talking over the matter, please indicate the evening when you will be at leisure and I will gladly come and spend the night with you. My family and myself have ever since the institution was launched denied ourselves in every possible way that we might save a few hundred dollars annually towards the running expenses of the institution. If you will give us your pledge for the $12,500 I feel sure that we can go to ~~the~~ others and get the balance in time to erect our building this summer or next fall. If you feel like giving the whole amount we would be very glad to make the building a memorial either to yourself, your parents, or some of your family, and thus link your name with the work which will tell on the destinies of this country more than any other one college.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wanamaker, I remain,

Very truly yours, Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of
Education in Alaska.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERY OF WINONA.

By

Rev. R. B. Abbott, D.D. (A. D. 1888).

1859.

La Crosse, La Crescent--the Cross first, the Crescent later--opposite to each other--opposed to each other. Early in its history, the Crescent hoped to rival or perhaps supplant the Cross, and keep the mighty stream along its own banks and wharves and busy life;--not having read the book of Foreordination. It was during that era of hope, though hope deferred, that Divine Providence used Malarial Fever, at Spencer Academy, to drive to Minnesota--far-famed, healthful Minnesota--one of the chief actors in the early building up of his kingdom hereaway. Landing at Winona, persuaded by Mr. Lyon to settle permanently for six months in the booming and prospective city of La Crescent--the symbol of Islam--Sheldon Jackson began. He kept on beginning. That has been his life work. Some years later we see him beginning further west. Next he is beginning among the Rocky Mountains. Then he goes to Alaska and keeps on beginning. He will continue beginning to the end of the chapter. And when earth shall cover his clay with other clay, let his epitaph be,--"Here at last rests the Beginner."-- Little of stature but earnest in spirit, like another Zaccheus, he was ever running ahead of the crowd, climbing a hill, scaling a mountain, following a valley, opening a school-house, to see Jesus--who he was, and what he would do for these faraway western people. He was constantly seraching out the land, sowing beside all waters, organizing beside all railroads.--Too much of it, do you say?-- Organized too much? The hunter does not grudge a lost shot now and then, if he yet bags abundance of game. O, for more Jacksons to follow up Jackson, to build up what he began!

If subsequent ministers had had more of his faith and zeal and toil, may be Brownsville, and Minnereska, and Rushford, and Richland, and Austin, and Sheldon, and Plainview, and Utica, and Tappi, and Dresser Valley, and Rollingstone, would never have been dropped from our Roll; and Eyota, and St. Charles, and Waseca, and Janesville, and Fillmore, and Stewartville, would never have been given over to other denominations. May be!

Mr. Jackson found one scattered Presbyterian at La Crescent. It was not long till he organized him--and some others. The church was formed Dec. 28, with six members, the election of officers being held at a later day. Mr. Jackson's salary the first year was three hundred dollars, paid by the Board of Domestic Missions, O. S. His six months settlement, multiplied into sixty months, resulted in a comfortable church building, and a membership of forty-seven souls;--and the whole region for twenty, thirty, forty miles or more, repeatedly traversed, usually on foot, our little circuit-walker often taking no horse--and remember it took more than mille passuum of Sheldon Jackson's to make a mile--every neighborhood sought out, the gospel of Salvation preached with burning fervor in every town and hamlet, every Presbyterian discovered, and a church organized wherever two or three of the faith could be got together in the name of the Lord. Take a specimen brick from the House of his labors: On Sabbath morning he preached in the home church in La Crescent, in the evening at Hokah or Brownsville, Monday he travelled to Houston and preached in the evening, Tuesday evening at Sheldon, Wednesday evening at Rushford, Thursday evening at Caledonia, Friday he returned home, and on that day and Saturday chopped wood to last his wife another week. Then on Sabbath he began to circuit again, varying it from time to time, to carry the word of life to every dark corner.

The recital of such a history recalls the marvels of the heroic age, when men for the love of Christ would undergo any labor, or suffer any persecution, "so they might finish their course with joy, and the ministry which they had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." What a new and living commentary it gives to the marching orders of the Christian ministry, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mr. Jackson seemed to think it meant just that. But what time could he have for the preparation of sermons? Go and try it once, my young brother; and you will see! He never read that last command in the light of modern revision, "Go into the largest congregations, and preach the grandest sermons you can write!" His head and his heart were full of the gospel, and its glowing trusths were cast into orderly form for sermons while on his solitary journeys. His saddle was his study, or oftener his boots! Some of these preaching tours extended as far west as Jackson, and some as far east as Galesburg, Hixton, North Bend, and Black River Falls. At that time, he and the churches he organized were in connection with the Presbytery of Chippewa, which extended a little west of the Mississippi. During those years, and subsequently while at Rochester, he organized or assisted in organizing twenty-two churches; of which the greater part remain to this present, but some are fallen asleep.

Page 17--1864. "The house of worship of the Rochester church and the Manse were begun during this year, completed the following year, and dedicated the first Sabbath of January, 1866. The means to build were secured, in large part, in the east, by Mr. Jackson, who as beggar was almost equal to Jackson as organizer."

Page 18--1866. "The church of Kasson takes its beginning, formed by Jackson the irrepressible, assisted by Elder Newhall, of Ashland. The organization consisted of three members--all women--two elder and one younger. The two elders formed a quorum. This was in May. A month later two others were added to their number, whether men or women is not recorded. What matters it? In heaven they are equal to the angels.

Page 21--1868. "....Jackson the unquenchable, now at Rochester, having figured that Rushford was territorially in the bounds of Southern Minnesota, came down like another shepherd on the fold--for how should a church be organized here away without Jackson? The church was born in that upper room, and pronounced an infant of Southern Minnesota Presbytery."

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A Record of the Commemoration June 21--27, A. D. 1895, of the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of Union College.

Extract from address of Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., on the assigned topic, "Union College in the Ministry." Page 395.-- "Sheldon Jackson, of the class of 1855, was born at Minaville, New York, May 18, 1834. He took a full course of three years at Princeton, and receiving ordination by the presbytery of Albany, went at once as missionary to the Choctaws. For five years he was a home missionary at La Crescent, Minn., and for another five pastor at Rochester in the same State. From 1869-82 he was superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions in all the Rocky Mountain region. His restless activity, ardent zeal, unflagging energy, and marvelous executive talent did wonders for the extension of religion and the organization of churches in the Territories. He was pioneer, prospector, administrator, all in one. No man was more quick to see an opportunity, or more efficient to seize it. In 1872 he established a newspaper called "The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian" at Denver; in 1882 it was transferred to New York city under the name of "The Presbyterian Home Missionary," and for three years he was in control of it. He brought many Indian children from the far West to be educated at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa.; and probably no other man had the confidence of the tribes sufficiently to procure these children at that date, 1879. He was one of the first to perceive the needs and opportunities in Alaska, and whatever work of civilization is going on in that remote country owes its initiative principally to him. For the last ten years (1885-95) he has been the general agent of the United States for education in Alaska, under the Interior Department. He found the natives facing actual starvation owing to the destruction of the seal and the walrus, and has conducted the successful experiment of introducing Siberian reindeer. There is little of our territory, from the

Mississippi to the Aleutian Islands, over which Dr. Jackson has not travelled on religious and humanitarian errands, and the whole broad expanse is dotted with the monuments of his wisdom and energy."

Extract from address of Rev. George Alexander, D. D. Topic, "The Religious Influence of Union College." Pages 85-86.-- "....As a type of many others, let me trace the career of one who here received his diploma forty years ago, and who has become the most widely known missionary on the continent--tireless, dauntless, ubipuitous. First a missionary to the aborigines of the Indian Territory, then a missionary in the sparse settlements of Minnesota, then for a dozen years marshaling the Church's advance along the slopes of the Rockies, in Colorado, in Montana, and Wyoming and Utah; penetrating the mining camps, where godlessness and anarchy reigned supreme, appealing to the consciences of desparate men and reminding them of home and mother. Still later we find him the apostle of Alaska, sailing away into wintry seas to brave the forces of lawlessness in their farthest stronghold and to save a simple race from extinction, He roused the Church to a sense of her responsibility, and shamed the general government into making provision for the defense of its helpless wards. Finally, true to the spirit of his alma mater, he invited a union of Churches for the redemption of that remote principality, and said of the Catholic priest whom he found engaged in the same holy service, "My heart went out to him as to a brother." For the Church of his own allegience, Sheldon Jackson accepted the region most inhospitable, and planted the standard of the cross where the northern-most point of the Republic looks out on the bleak and lonely prospects of the Arctic seas."

May 6, 1904.

Rev. Edward Marsden,
Saxman, Ketchikan P. O.,
Alaska.

Dear Edward:

Yours of April 28th is received. I am glad to hear of the progress that is being made at Saxman in the church and your own buildings. I am also glad to hear that the physician is on his way. I do not expect to go west at all this season. Mr. Hamilton will make the Bering Sea and Arctic trip and on his return in the fall possibly may come through southeast Alaska.

With kind regards to Mrs. Marsden, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

May 6, 1904.

Mrs. D. R. James,
226 Gates Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mrs. James:

Your letter of May 2nd enclosing a letter from Senator Depew was received yesterday and I at once mailed you a copy of the proceedings in the Smoot case. Senator Depew is right; the proceedings were not published for general distribution, but only for the use of the Committee. At the same time the Committee have been giving them out quite freely. Dr. Bailey got two copies, and I was able to get three or four, one of which I have sent you, and two have been sent to Utah.

Has the Woman's Board of Home Missions a historian preparing a sketch of the 25 years history of the Society? If so don't you think the Society is strong enough before the Church to be able to afford to give me some recognition in securing its original start I notice that both Mrs. Scoval in her history of the Executive Committee and the history that was published at the anniversary of the Home Board some two years ago, both make only incidental reference to my work. The article in the PresbyterianEncyclopedia under the head of "Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions" gives a true statement of the case so far as it goes, but does not in that short compass include all that should have been said. I have the original documents to prove ~~to the Church~~ that the Woman's Board would not have been started when it was if God had not used me as the instrument to start it. There is much unwritten history connected with the work that was only known to Dr. Kendall and myself, and of course now I am the sole depository of that early inner history. I have been as I had opportunity gathering the correspondence together and the facts of those early days, and if life is spared sufficiently long will probably write the matter up under the title of "The Evolution of the Woman's Board of Home Missions." I wish I could have had it ready for your 25th anniversary. Possibly it may be ready for my 50th anniversary in the ministry, 1908--if my life shall be spared that long.

Remember me very kindly to your husband and family.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

1 Enclosure.

May 6, 1904.

Rev. S. R. Spriggs,
Barrow, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Spriggs:

I am sorry that Dr. Marsh is leaving you. The Board is hunting for a physician to send you in his place, but at last accounts had not found a suitable man. When one is found the physicia should be appointed by the Government and the Minister by the Missionary Board, so that probably your salary will be placed on the Board and the salary of the new man on the Government.

We are sending material for a new school building and teacher's residenceat Barrow, also the same for a building at Wainwright, also Point Hope and Kotzebue. You will notice that we are waking up in the way of buildings on the Arctic coast.

Mr. & Mrs. Kilbick, who were famous missionaries for ten or twelve years on the Kuskokwim river, will take charge of the Wainwright station as an annex to Barrow. I have asked them to go direct to Point Barrow, thinking that it is a better place for Mrs. Kilbuck to stay than Wainwright until the new house is built,It may be though after getting up there and seeing the ground they may conclude to live in a tent at Wainwright until they can get the house up. If this should be considered best you will kindly get any good native workman that you have and send them down to Wainwright with the carpenter, Mr. Elesen and Mr. Kilbuck to help them, I think they could give profitable employment to several good men. Then when that house is up in shape to leave it the whole party might come up to Point Barrow and build there. Then after both houses are done we expect the carpenter to be sent down with the mail to Point Hope to erect a building there and afterwards to Kotzebue. If you carry the carpenter from Wainwright to Hope with your mail you may make a reasonable charge against this Office for his travelling expenses. The Kilbucks and the carpenter will probably have their own provisions.

The deer at Barrowhaving been loaned by the government to the Missionary Society the government has no direct control over the sale of the deer. I would suggest therefore that when you purchase any deer for your personal use that you take the money and send to S. Foster & Co. to be placed to the credit of supplies furnished by them for the support of the reindeer herds.

There is no way by which Mr. Brower can get female deer for his children except one of his boys goes into the herd and becomes a an apprentice, and gets possession of deer the same way as others do The government is firmly convinced that that is the wisest way for distributing the deer and is not selling female deer or allowing them to be sold by any of the herders to any one except to sell them back again to the government. We have refused to sell herds to many white men as we cannot get a sufficient number of herds to loan to the natives. You will impress this constantly upon your herders even though they have served their five years apprenticeship, that they are under the control of the government for twenty years after the five years apprenticeship terminates; 25 years in all. And that if a herder or apprentice sells a single female deer to any one except to the government they forfeit all the deer they claim.

Dr. Hamilton joins me in remembrances to your wife and Mr. Brower.

Yours truly,

General Agent, &c.

4906
S.J.

May 6, 1904.

Mr. Dana Thomas,
Kotzebue, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 28th enclosing a letter of October 20th from Dr. Marsh concerning the herd that is in charge of Electoona and Otpelle near Point Hope, I would state in reply that we are creating a new reindeer district at that point. Mr. W. T. Lopp formerly of Wales, has been the general superintendent of schools and reindeer stations at Barrow, Wainwright, Hope, Kotzebue, Wales and Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.

The government will build new school buildings this year at Barrow, Wainwright, Hope, Kotzebue and Wales. I will send lumber for the first four places on the schooner Laura Madsen. You will select the best place possible for the school building and teacher's residence, and if there is no one else at Kotzebue when the lumber arrives to take charge of the building material we respectfully request that you should do so. Have it properly piled up as far as possible to keep dry, and the hardware and glass you will kindly put in your storehouse until needed.

The Madsen after unloading at your place will go north as far as Point Barrow. There will be a car enter on the Madsen but we hav thought best for him to commerce ~~and~~ in the erection of the houses at Point Barrow and Wainwright and then come down to Kotzebue next spring.

In this year's order I have sent to Kotzebue, as you recommended, $200 worth of trading supplies to be used by you in purchasing fuel from the natives for the government school.

We greatly rejoice in the success which the Lord has given you and your good wife in winning so many of the Eskimos to the Saviour. I hope your ~~wife~~ health will allow you to remain there longer because a new man sent up from California cannot take the work where you leave it off and keep it going with the same efficiency. If you come out I hope it will be with the expectation of returning again after you are rested.

Mr. Hamilton will visit you on the Thetis.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1904.

Dear Sir:

The term of service of Mr. John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, expires June 6. As you know, he is a Christian minister and has made a first-class governor. The friends of order and morality and the substantial citizens of Alaska and property holders that have anything at stake are all favorable to him. The saloon men and gamblers are all opposed to him. You also know that in the history of Alaska since it has had a governor with but two exceptions the Presidential appointees for Governor have not been good men for the place. A part of them have been drinking men and gamblers. You can well understand how important it is for all our missionary operations and for the building up of the best elements of the country in Alaska, and for the protection of our native converts, that we should have as long as possible governors like Mr. Brady.

Fearing that some other appointee might not be so good, the friends of missions and good order and best interests of Alaska are uniting to ask President Roosevelt to reappoint Mr. Brady for another term. If this meets with your approval, kindly bring it before your associates in the Mission Board and have an official paper drawn up signed by the President and Secretary of your Board, asking the President to thus appoint. Then, in addition to that, write to leading ministers of your church in different parts of the country, and influential laymen, and ask them to individually write the President for the reappointment of Mr. Brady.

All mission societies will be asked to do the same thing, for the increased success of their missions in Alaska will be promoted or retarded by the character of the Governor.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Rev. A. Mellander,
North Park College,
Chicago, Ill.

Similar letters sent to -

Rev. A. Mellander, North Park College, Chicago, Ill.

Secretaries of American Home Missionary Society,
Congregational House, 4th Av. & 22d St., New York

Mr. I. H. Camack, 1825 East 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

S. Foster & Co., 26 California St. San Francisco, Cal.

Rev. V. Koren, Pres. Norwegian Evan'l Luth. Ch., Decorah, Iowa

Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D., Sec. Home Missions, 156 5th Av.
New York, N

Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., 111 5th Av., New York City.

Rt. Rev. J. M. Levering, Bethlehem, Pa.

Mrs. James McWhinnie, 510 Tremont Temble, Boston, Mass.

Father L. Van Gorp, St. Ignatius, Montana.

Miss Martha Van Marter, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

May 6, 1904.

Mr. Joseph W. Buck,
118 Winder Building,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Enclosed find One Dollar for which you may return me four tickets. I shall not be able to attend the musicale at the Masonic Temple Hall on the 17th but no doubt can find somebody who will be glad to use my tickets.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

Pueblo, Colorado Territory,

Feb 26, 1870.

We the undersigned, members of various Evangelical Churches, or wishing to make a public profession of our faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, in order to secure regular presbyterian preaching and the privileges of the Church, do earnestly request Rev. Sheldon Jackson to organize us into a Presbyterian Church.

(Signed) John Irvine
Mrs. J. Irvine
Margaret A. Jaimeson
Mrs. John R. Louther.

W.F.P.

May 10, 1904.

Mr. George C. Stebbins,
19 Verona Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Stebbins:

Yours of May 9 with your words of appreciation is thankfully received. I receive so many hard knocks and so much fault-finding in my work that it is pleasant to hear occasionally from my friends.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Stebbins,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. May 10, 1904.

Miss Martha Van Marter,
Woman's Home Missionary Society,
150 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

Yours of yesterday is received. I thank you for your prompt attention to my letter of the 7th. In addition to the signature of the President and Secretary of your Society, it might help if you would kindly write to your President at Los Angeles and have her prepare a letter which some of the leading laymen at the Conference might sign, especially if there are any Congressmen or men prominent in politics that are members of the Conference. I think there will be time to get letters to the official ladies in the different conferences of your Society, ~~as~~ for, while the term expires June 6, no action may be taken by the President possibly for a month or two or three later.

The maps of Alaska for this year are larger and finer than ever before, but will probably cost 5 cents apiece. How many will your Society wish? In answering this question let me know whether you are simply ordering for the New York Society or include what may be wanted by the Chicago branch.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. May 10, 1904.

Rt. Rev. J. M. Levering,
44 Church Street,
Bethlehem, Pa.

My dear Mr. Levering:

Yours of May 9 is received. Accept thanks for the historical sketch of Moravian work during the past year. Also thanks for your cooperation in trying to secure the reappointment of Governor Brady in Alaska.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. May 10, 1904.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,
Titusville, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

Yours of May 7 with check of $10 from the Mercer Second, Auxiliary, S. F. Thompson, Treasurer, for Westminster College, Salt Lake City, is received with thanks. I will at once send it to Mr. Van Pelt, our treasurer, and in due time will probably receive his acknowledgment, which I will forward you to be sent to the Mercer Second. When you are writing any of them please give them my thanks.

I mailed a copy of the hearing in the Smoot case to your father-in-law. The testimony was not published for general distribution, only for the use of the Committee; consequently but few copies were published and I am unable to send to all the friends, that I would like to have the reading of it. Therefore the copy sent to your father will answer for his children's families as well. I am very glad that such a revelation has been brought out in such a official way, for I have always felt that my statements were not always believed by the audiences before whom I have spoken. Here we have those statements substantiated from the mouths of the Mormons themselves.

Kind regards to your husband and children.

Very sincerely your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

5189
S.J.

May 9, 1904.

Rev. James W. Kirk,
Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Brother Kirk:

Yours of May 4th is received. I have been hoping for two or three weeks past to go over to New York to have a conference with the Secretaries of our own and other denominational boards, at work in Alaska. If I fail to reach New York before the meeting of the General Assembly I am expecting to be a few days in Buffalo and can confer with you at that time concerning Fort Wrangell. I think it is very important that we should have a good full talk with regard to conditions in southeast Alaska.

My present plan is to reach the Assembly about the 20th and leave about the 25th. If I do not see you in New York I hope certainly to meet you there. I am glad you are going to Wrangell.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

per ~~Dr Sheldon Jackson~~ Mrs John
L. Emerson + Dr Sheldon Jackson

N

Sheldon Jackson

boards were nailed on. The opening in the roof served for chimney and window, the fire being built on a gravel bed in the center of the house, [illegible]. We have visited the people evenings when they would pour on a cup of seal oil or cut off a few slices of venison fat to give us a brighter light. Sometimes they would run with a chunk of wood on fire to serve as a lantern. Our cook stove was a novelty to them, they would often ask the price of it, some came and tried baking bread and were pleased.

Several of the natives have told how they would plan to build a house when they came to the village from their summer's work, but soon some one would bring in some hoochinoo and give them a drink and they would keep on drinking after until their money was gone and some times their clothing and provisions destroyed. When they sobered up and saw the wreck they would wish for a missionary to come and teach them a better life. Some said they must show a respect for the missionaries and drink and carouse in the village. Often when I would be detained on my trips to Wrangell, the people would be anxious for my return. They would advise me about the waters and weather, knowing I was a stranger.

On a casual visit among them, one could not comprehend the darkness and superstition that existed among them. At that time there were five Indian Doctors among them and the people believed them to have a supernatural power with their spirits. All ailments chronic or acute was believed to be caused by a witch and all the people lived in fear of being called a witch, especially if they had enemies, as by their law witches should be put out of the way as soon as possible. Three innocent parties have met death from this cause in the last ten years. The deeds were committed while they were out in camp.

Those who came to church always seemed to enjoy the service. At the day meetings the house was often crowded, but very few would come at night as there were some graves to pass near the school house.

We opened a day school, but it was a difficult task with such a crowd of wild folks and no interpreter. Yes and no was about the extent of their English vocabulary. Then there was so much feasting and dancing and often on bright days the children would get out on the beach and have a gambling game and like all children would go where the excitement was, as there was no restriction. The parents were only in the village from nine to twelve weeks.

The second year after we came to Kake, a man from Juneau came with a stock of merchandise and always kept a stock of black molasses on hand, which greatly tempted these natives to keep up their hoochinoo brewing and like the white man's whiskey, the result was fighting and troubles, while they congregated in the village to visit and settle feuds which caused a great many blankets and personal effects to change hands.

The water being the highway the only conveyance was by canoes. A row boat belonging to [illegible] a native, was the only boat used for some years.

Now the village consists of the Government School house, repaired and painted, a large church building, a missionary's residence and [illegible] two acres of cleared land fenced in and a store building [illegible] supplies. Thirty-three native houses have been built, some individually, and finished up inside quite comfortably and thus they will stand for years. The old custom when a building was barely enclosed was to give a feast and pay-latch. All the old houses but one have been remodeled into more modern structures and painted, each house has from two to eight windows. Some of the large partnership houses are being partitioned off to the families, as some have from four to six families owners of one house. All have heating stoves and one or two cook stoves. Sewing machines, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, tables, plates, cups and metal spoons take the place of the horn and wooden spoon and wash bowl, with the parties seated around it on the floor eating. The younger people are fast building small houses for themselves.

A number of small boats, sloops and one small steamboat is owned by the natives. They are fast realizing that drink and the keeping up of the old customs have deprived them of many comforts in their own homes. There is less practice of the old customs and with less vigor, than a few years ago.

There is but one Indian doctor living and he is very feeble. The young people see so much harm done by these doctors, they are even ashamed to speak of them.

A [illegible] is now serving a life sentence in the San Quentin prison, for following the directions of these doctors. I have received [illegible] letters from [illegible] deeds done under the Indian law, with sad regrets for it, and [illegible] drink[illegible] these old customs saying that they are glad to have him where he now is and [illegible] of his people to [illegible] these foolish customs. I have received letters from the officers in [illegible] prison recommending his release, as he is obedient in [illegible]. Being the only Alaskan there now and as his health is failing fast, we hope he will [illegible] to return here to his people.

Our meetings for worship both Sabbath morning and evening and the Wednesday evening prayer meetings are well attended. We often hear them say that now, when they hear anyone on the street at night singing they are not frightened, for they can understand that it is a gospel song. Before the missionary came, any singing or loud talking, meant trouble.

There are sixty members of Friends' Church here, who are living consistent lives as far as their enlightenment. There have been ten married by Christian ceremony the past year. In one instance the marriage of the parents and a daughter occurred on the same day.

The Natives have this winter collected and subscribed money enough to get twelve instruments for a brass band. They are obliged to have [illegible] during the long winter evenings, as they cannot read and they are fond of music. Now when they have any offenses to settle, [illegible] Christian way by acknowledgment and hand shaking, with the [illegible] and the parents are getting interested in their [illegible], [illegible] men are obliged to go away from the [illegible] to earn a living. Some people want to have their children in a home, but we are not yet prepared to build a home. We recommend them to send boys and the larger girls to the Sitka Training School. We have taken five small girls in our home and their parents help to support them.

Take the Kakes as a tribe, they are apparently a healthy people, but if any sickness attacks them they are likely to develop consumption. They are getting to recognize that fresh eggs and milk are better diet for the sick, than dried fish and meat. Some of the natives are keeping chickens. They are fast giving up the old idea of women sitting down and stirring up the ground with a stick , for a garden, when they see our ox with the plow (a big knife they say) doing it so easily.

The blossoms on the apple trees and red cherries are spots of attraction on the mission premises. They are becoming more naturalized to the taste of cultivated fruit, and are anxious to plant currants, raspberries and rhubarb roots; also plant more of a variety of the hardy vegetables.

Our helpers in the work were Frances Liter, who came for two years and then returned home. Anna Hunnicutt and Lizzie Morris of California, came the Autumn of 1895. Anna Hunnicutt felt called to other fields the Spring of 1896. Lizzie Morris remained until 1899, and went home on a visit to rest, but her health would not permit of her return. In the Autumn of 1902, Malinda Newby of Newberg, Ore. came to assist in the work, was owing to failing health, returned home in January. We now have four native men and wives as helpers in the church work. One of our faithful helpers was called from his work to a reward, a year and a half ago. Our present interpreter is also the policeman and I can say that he is faithful in discharging his duties.

Trusting this will give you an idea of the Makes,

Yours for the work,

S. S. Moon.

P. S. I send this out with some natives who expect to go to some office March 7, 1904.

W.F.P. May 10, 1904.

3955

Rev. L. Van Gorp,
St. Ignatius Mission, Mont.

Dear Sir:

Yours of Mar. 31 , with a report of the mission work of your church in Alaska for the past year, was received with thanks.

I enclose you a circular which will tell its own story. Governor Brady of Alaska is, as you know, well thought of by the Fathers in southeast Alaska and upon the Yukon River. If you see a way of doing anything to help secure his reappointment as Governor, or to write direct to the President in behalf of his reappointment, please do so.

Will you make your tour of inspection to Alaska this summer? Mr. Hamilton, my assistant, goes up again in my place this season.

Wishing you good health and success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. May 10, 1904.

Miss J. M. Hendricks,
1237 12th St., nw.,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

Since receiving your letter some time since with regard to the letters in possession of your sister that are being copied, I have delayed a reply to see how the other portions of the work were progressing. The typewriting of the letters has caught up and passed beyond that date and is nearly finished. I think, therefore, that you had better at your convenience return me the letters and paper for 1891 that I ~~[illegible]~~ may ~~get~~ have them ~~[illegible]~~ written up with the other manuscripts.

What progress are you making in your own year of '93?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P.

May 16, 1904.

Rev. R. V. Hunter, D. D.,
23 Whitney Place,
Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear Brother:

I expect to be at the General Assembly as a visitor and not a commissioner. If you have any room left after providing for the entertainment of the Commissioners please secure me a moderate priced room at the same hotel or large boarding house where Dr. Thompson, Secretary of Home Missions, will be stationed. If he goes to a private house of course that will be different. In the latter case, if convenient, speak for a moderate priced room at one of the hotels occupied by the Commissioners and notify me the name of the place by mail. If you are overwhelmed with providing for the Commissioners you need not pay any attention to me, and I will look out for myself when I reach Buffalo on Saturday morning the 21st.

Trusting the blessing of God may rest upon the Assembly and upon the workers, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.

May 16, 1904.

Mr. James T. Young,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Your very courteous letter of May 14, asking me to become a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, is received. I have been all my life interested in philanthropic, charitable, and religious work, but that very fact prevents me from becoming an active member of the many societies which touch on social problems. My work has grown to that extent that I am now compelled to let go the old rather than take on new obligations, and I am declining membership in all new societies which require work. Then again my 45 years of frontier work for the betterment of humanity has prevented my giving attention to the accumulation of property, consequently I am not so situated financially that I can pay the annual dues of the various societies that I would love to cooperate with. Of course the five dollar due of the Academy would not be a grievous burden, but that added to 20 or 30 other societies would be a burden, consequently I must decline.

Again thanking you for your kindly offer, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W. F. P.   May 16, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I send you the manuscript that you wished with regard to "the story of early Home Mission work. I ~~also~~ send you photographs of the first church Corinne Utah and ~~at~~ of Phoenix, Arizona; ~~also~~ of the Rev. Lewis Hamilton, pioneer missionary to Colorado; and Rev. D. F. McFarland, of New Mexico. I think that I can send you, if you wish it, the photographs of Rev. W. G. Kephart, who so far as known was the first Presbyterian minister in New Mexico. He preceded Mr. McFarland, but did not go as a missionary of the Church but was sent down, by some strong Unionists of the North to run an anti-slavery newspaper with the result that his press was broken up by a mob and I think he was driven out of the territory. He afterwards was one of the early ministers at Cheyenne, Wyoming. I think the Woman's Board has among its early electrotypes one of the first Presbyterian church building in New Nexico. If you cannot find it in New York and care for it, I am not certain but what I have a plate myself. I certainly have a picture of the building. The photographs sent you, like old photographs, are not very sharp for making plates, but I think they can be touched up by the operator so that you will get good pictures.

You will see that my article fills the gap which was left by Dr.

Nichols and Dr. Hill at the time of ~~your~~ the Centennial of Home Missions. Dr. Nichols could only see west of Missouri ~~and~~ but did have a little to say about Kansas. Dr. Hill, on the other hand, could not get east of the Pacific Coast; and the great Rocky Mountain region, the coming center of the United States, with its wonderful record for Presbyterianism was not touched. If I had been allowed the space in the Assembly Herald, which was allowed those brethren in their addresses I think I could have given the Church a good picture of that part of Home Mission work. But 1,500 words is a very unsatisfactory length; you cannot do much more than make a syllabus of the subject, throwing in a few incidents to make it readable.

Do you expect to be quartered at a hotel in Buffalo? If so, please let me know the name of the hotel and I will try and stop there myself that I may see a little more of you than I would otherwise during the hurry of the Assembly. I expect to reach Buffalo Saturday morning, and will probably leave Tuesday evening and return to Washington, as we are exceedingly busy here.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

A STORY OF EARLY HOME MISSION WORK.

By

Sheldon Jackson, D. D. LL.D.

The year 1869 is memorable in the United States for the completion of the first Pacific Railway, the Union of Old and New School Presbyterianism and the inauguration of a movement that established Presbyterian Churches in one State and nine Territories.

The Presbytery of Missouri River met at Sioux City, Iowa, on the evening of April 29th. During the afternoon of that day the Rev. Thomas H. Cleland, Jr., the Rev. J. C. Elliott and Rev. Sheldon Jackson, climed a high bluff near the City for its outlook over the surrounding country. From the summit of the hill were visible portions of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota. To the East and South one-third of Iowa was without a Presbyterian Church except a few congregations in the valley of the Missouri River, (A) to the West and South, nine-tenths of Nebraska (B), and practically all of Wyoming, Colorado (C), New Mexico(D), Arizona, Nevada (E), Utah and Idaho, were in the same condition, while to the Northwest Presbyterian Churches were unknown in the two Dacotahs)F), Montana, Washington and Alaska. The area unoccupied by the Presbyterian Church aggregated 1.768.659 square miles, or nearly one-half of the United States.

Overwhelmed by their emotions at the extent of the spiritual destitution, the three brethren fell upon their knees and poured out their souls in strong crying for help, strength wisdom, self-denial, and consecration to go in and possess the land.

The spirit of that prayer meeting upon that "Mount of Vision" was carried into the Presbytery, and on May 1st, 1869, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson was unanimously appointed by the Presbytery, Superintendent of Missions in Western Iowa, Nebraska, Dacotah, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the regions beyond as far as the jurisdiction of the Presbytery extended. Afterwards New Mexico and Arizona, and still later Alaska, were added to his field of work an area, excluding Alaska, of over one-fifth of the United States.

Similar action had previously been taken by the Presbytery of Des Moines (April 22-24, 1869), and later by the Presbytery of Fort Dodge (May 8, 1869).

This Office was created and appointment (G) made with the distinct understanding that the Presbyteries could offer no salary, or even travelling expenses to the Superintendent or to the Missionaries whom he should employ.

A. Six. B. 17 churches in the valley of the Missouri River.
C. Three; D. One; E. Seven; F. Six Indian churches.

G. This semi-independent position of the Presbyteries was necessitated by a misunderstanding that had arisen between the Synod of Iowa and the Board of Domestic Missions.

Within one week from the date of his appointment by the Presbytery of Missouri River and before the last spike had been driven on the Pacific Railway (May 10) Mr. Jackson had sent Rev. J. N. Hutchinson to take charge of the villages along the first 375 miles of the Union Pacific Railway in Nebraska; the Rev. John L. Gage from Cheyenne to Rawlins 174 miles all along the railway in Wyoming, and the Rev. Melancthon Hughes from the Sweet-water Mines and Green River, Wy. to Corrinne, Utah 292 miles and guaranteed these brethren their support.

Within a month 4 "Middlers" from the Theological Seminaries, were sent in the same way each to occupy from one to two counties.

In eight months ten ne Missionaries were at work in Iowa, Nebraska Wyoming, Colorado and Utah in addition to the Superintendent. Moved by the baptism of the Holy Spirit these consecrated men covenanted with each other to make daily special and united prayer that He who sent them out, who controlled the silver and gold, and who swayed the hearts of men, would provide for their support. And God heard their prayers.

In addition to incessant travelling, organization, correspondence with fields and would-be Missionaries, the Superintendent kept up constant appeals to personal friends and Eastern Christians for the support of the work, and the return mails brought back the responses. So that as the months came and passed, not a Missionary could say that he had not been paid, and paid in full. "Lacked ye anything?" and they said "Nothing." From May 1st, 1869 to December 31st, 1870 the Superintendent received from private sources for the work, $10,037.79. The "Raven Fund" continued as long as it was essential to the work.

In the fall of 1869 the Superintendent, and several of the Missionaries sustained by him, were unexpectedly commissioned by the Board of Domestic Missions. As speedily as they could be obtained other men were sent into Colorado and New Mexico, and later on into Arizona, Idaho and Montana, and church organizations by the Superintendent followed in rapid succession: At Bell Creek, Nebraska, May 30, 1869; Red Oak, Ia., June 13; Tecumseh, Neb., July 11; Cheyenne, Wy, July18; Helena, Mon., Aug. 1st; Rawlins, Wy., Aug. 8; Laramie, Wy., August 10; Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 15; Fremont, Neb., Aug. 16; Corning, Ia., Aug.22; and so on to the end of the chapter --- 22 Presbyterian Churches in the first 12 months. The Superintendent himself made missionary tours through Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Montana, travelling by railway, stage-coach, horseback, and on foot, aggregating during the year 22,690 miles. Churches were speedily gathered and with the organizations of the churches was created the necessity for church buildings. The Board of Church Erection gave to these new buildings with a liberal hand, but the necessities were so great, that the Superintendent again had to appeal to Christian friends and raise during the year 1870, $8,207.09. over and above what was received from the Board of Church Erection for the completion of the buildings.

With the establishment of churches followed the organization of Synods and Presbyteries. In November, 1869, the General Assembly created the Presbytery of Colorado, covering the Territories of Colorado Wyoming ~~and~~ Utah , and Montana; the Presbytery of Wyoming, June 9, 1871; the Synod of Colorado covering the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, September 4, 1871; the Presbyteries of Montana, July 16, 1872; the Presbyteries of Nebraska City and of Omaha, 1872, Kearney 1873, Utah 1874, and later three Synods and eighteen Presbyteries.

From the action of the Presbyteries of Des Moines, Missouri River and Fort Dodge, Iowa, in the spring of 1869 has in 1903 grown 5 Synods, 20 Presbyteries, and 520 Churches, with 430 Ministers and 41,252 members, covering 5 States and 3 Territories. These Churches raised in 1902, for missionary and religious work, $523,541,03.

The story leading to these results can not be told in this short article; I can only indicate some of its features.

1st, It was obediance to the divine command "Go out into the highways and hedges and constrain them to come in." It was a going out to the churchless, sabbathless, growing communities of the frontier --- to the wild, lawless, gambling, saloon-cursed Mining Camps, where gravitate the most abandoned, hardened and desperate characters of the country, and there "even where Satan's throne is", lifting up the standard of the Cross and rallying around that Cross the friends of order and religion --- of public morality and Sabbath observance. Walking through the main street of a mining camp I over heard a man call out to an acquaintance, "Hallo, Munson! There is a Minister in town!" What is he here for? Why can't those fellows let us alone". But they can not be let alone. The presence of the Home Missionary is necessary in that town for good order, decency, the suspension of business on the Sabbath, the opening of public scho schools, the establishment of churches and the attraction of desirable settlers. In fine, it will bring thrift, prosperity and godliness.

and the response came back with an oath, "A Minister in town!"

2nd. It is following in His steps who said "Let us go elsewher into the next towns, that I may preach there also". "And he went round about the villages teaching." Very few early Missionaries confined their labors to one or two churches; the majority had a whol whole county; some of them several counties. In my early ministry in Minnesota, on a salary of $300. a year from the Mission Board, I had over 30 preaching places situated in 8 Counties. Recently looking over an old letter written at that date, occurs this sample statement. "During the week I have preached in 7 villages, travelling 110 miles, 80 on foot and 30 by rides proffered by passing travellers.

3rd. It was preaching under unusual conditions --- A preaching in hotels, private houses, school houses, ware-houses, barns, tents, groves, quartz-mills, streets with a stump for a pulpit, frontier Military Posts with an empty box covered with a flag for a desk, saloons with a beer keg for a seat, and gambling table for pulpit, in a territorial senate chamber occupying the speaker's desk. A preaching amid many interruptions. Upon one occasion many of the audience left to attend a dog and wild cat fight across the street. Upon another, a dance and brass band were in full blast in an adjoining room, and a cloth partition only between. And so on with many variations.

4th. It was a day of small beginnings --- usually a church organization on the frontier commences with from 5 to twenty members; occasionally with two or three. It is a question not of present membership, but of future growth. If the place has a "promising future", the earlier the organization is made the better. If but "2 or 3 be gathered together" in His name they have His presence and blessing. (Matt. 18:20)

At the western end of a railroad-crossing of a large river a village bade fair to make a large city, and I organized a church with a man and his wife. The large city never materialized, but a good village did. The little church grew and has been a beacon light in that community and surrounding country for 35 years. At another village but one woman was found with whom to organize a church, but there was a Christian man on a ranch three or four miles away and the twain were organized into a church. Now the church has 215 members. In a Mexican village of dirty abode hovels were found two Christian women. Sixteen miles away on a ranch was a Christian man and his wife. The church was organized with the three women and the man for a ruling elder and to-day the First Church of Pueblo, Col., has 500 members, and four sister Presbyterian Churches, 477 members. The little church of 1870 with two resident members has become in 1903 five bands with 977 members.

5th. It was the blessed privilege of carrying the gospel to the scattered members of the household of faith, whose souls "fainteth for the courts of the Lord". All over the newer West are thousands of Christians, many of them elect women, who have been deprived of church privileges ever since they left their Eastern homes.

Visiting a young growing city I asked a man, to whom I had a letter of introduction, "How many Presbyterians have you in the city?" He replied, "Only my family." I went, as was my custom, through every street of the place and called at every house. When the lady of the house (but few had servants) answered my rap at the door I inquired their religious denomination before coming West, and whether any were communicants. When I was through with the canvass I knew how many Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, &c. there were hidden away in the place, and waiting for a home missionary to find an gather them into a church. In this place where an ex-Ruling Elder thought that he was alone, I found 15 or 20 others and soon afterwards organized a church.

Once in canvassing a village for Christians a rough looking ranchman rushed up to me and seizing my hand as if fearful I would escape him, exclaimed "I have heard you are a Presbyterian Minister you must go home with me!" "Certainly," said I, "where do you live?" "About 25 miles down the creek". A good pair of mules made the miles seem short. Reaching his log home of two rooms, as I could not remain long, his boys were mounted on ponies and sent out to invite all the neighbors to preaching.

"O, how I have longed to see you; I did not sleep a wink last night, I was so excited with joy at the thought of again seeing a Presbyterian Minister",,said a mother in Isarel as she grasped my hand and welcomed me to her western home.

"Can it be! Is it possible?" exclaimed a faithful daughter of the church, as her husband excitedly came in to announce that a Presbyterian Minister would be there to preach the following Sabbath. Four years before she had left the church of her childhood, a bride, and followed her husband to his frontier home. For four years she had mourned for the church and now she was to have it. Again and again she mused to herself, "Is it possible! Can it be that I am again to hear preaching?" She was like one that dreamed --- it was too good to be true.

6th. It was the agency through which Christian parents could work in behalf of their children, who had gone to western homes and were separated from church privileges and restraints. I have received hundreds of letters from Christian parents asking me to look after their children. To some of those children I was permitted to give church privileges;- some of them I was permitted to bring to Christ; and to attendand comfort others in the hour of death, and receive and transmit their last words to their sorrowing parents.

7th. It was laying broad and strong with Christian principles the foundations of the Republic where public sentiment and civic institutions were in a plastic and formative condition. The story of the early seventies west of the Missouri River was that of Missionaries of ability, of intense energy and heroic devotion, guiding and controlling the surging multitudes pouring into that region, and of preempting the land for Christ and His Church.

---oOo---

Illustrations

The first Presbyterian church built in Utah. Erected and dedicated by Rev. Edward E. Bayliss and Rev. Sheldon Jackson, at Corinne, Utah, Nov. 20, 1870.

Rev. Lewis Hamilton, pioneer Presbyterian minister in Colorado, June 11, 1859.

Rev. David F. McFarland, missionary to New Mexico, Nov. 22, 1866.

Tabernacle of the Presbyterian Church of Phoenix, Arizona. Erected April, 1879 By Rev Wm Meyer. The first visit of a Presbyterian minister to Phoenix was by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, April, 1876.

May 18th 4

Dear John

I enclose you herewith your taxes for 1904 which I have paid

In the city - - - - - $39.48
" " County - - - - - 68.39
1/2 tax on Square 1036 Lot 11 - - 10.47
$118.34

Real Estate continues very dull - This is the 46th Anniversary of Mary + my marriage + the 70th of my birth

Family in usual health

Affectionately yours
Sheldon Jackson

May 19, 1904.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
McCornick Building,
Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find my check for one hundred dollars ($100.) from Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson, of MaKaweli, Hawaiin Islands, for the college building. I regret that it was overlooked and not sent you before.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1904.

The appointment of the Rev. John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, terminates on the 6th of June. In the whole political history of Alaska it has had but two good governors, one (Judge Shakley of Pennsylvania), a democrat appointed by Mr. Cleveland on his second term, the other , (John G. Brady), appointed by Mr. McKinley just previous to his death.

The character of the Governor has so much to do with the progress made by the various denominations of Christians at work in trying to Christianize and civilize the native populations of Alaska, and has so much to do with the welfare and prosperity of the white settlers of the country, that the friends of good government, public morality and Christian Evangelization in Alaska are desirous that Governor Brady should be reappointed by President Roosevelt to his present position.

The friends of good order and the substantial property holders of Alaska are in favor of Governor Brady's reappointment. His opponents are men who stand for measures which we deem pernicious and which he has persistently fought.

If you are willing to help us in Alaska to good government, will you not write President Roosevelt and ask that Mr. Brady may be continued Governor because of the good, faithful, honest and efficient service already rendered in that position? Please do not use my name in writing to him.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of

Education in Alaska.

Circular Letter for reappointment of Gov Brady
Sent to the following parties:

John C. Martin No 1 B'way New York
J. DeWitt Cuyler Phila Pa
B. K. Wilbur Bryn Mawr Pa
Rev. Wm. A. Patton, D.D. Wayne Pa.
Lindsey Bros. Milwaukee Wis
Col. A. C. Barry 905 Eddy St. San Francisco Cal
Louis K. Gillson Patent Atty Chicago Ill
R. Tibbets 22 Market St. San Francisco. Cal
S. Foster & Co. 26 California St San Francisco Cal

W.F.P.

May 19, 1904.

5575

Mr. David Waggoner,
Klawock, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 5 is received. With regard to the Shakan situation, I have written to Mr. Law at Kaasan to see if he would go there. I wish you would accasionally go there yourself and hold preaching services, considering it as an outpost for your own station. With the difficulty of the Board of Missions procuring sufficient funds to sustain all the missions they would like to sustain, it seems hardly worth while that they should be required to send a minister to Shakan. I think with a Christian teacher there to hold meetings when the minister could not be there, that you could go up at least four times a year and hold a series of meetings, receiving people into the church, administering communion and Baptism, and marrying people upon those quarterly visits. Then depend upon a Christian teacher to do the work while you are down at Klawock. The same way we would like a minister at Jackson to also take charge of Klinquan; otherwise the people will largely have to go without. The communities through that section are too small in number to justify a minister giving his entire time to them. You can assure the natives at Shakan that I expect to send them a teacher for next September. I have also asked permission to build a house for the teacher to live in. As I previously wrote you I would have had a good teacher last winter with some medical knowledge for that place, but Mr. McNaughton wrote me that he intended to occupy the school building whether the government appointed him teacher or not, and as I did not care to have any difficulty with him I let the matter rest, but I hope you will tell the natives this.

With regard to Klawock, have you given any consideration to encouraging your people to move to Tuxican and form a model village where you can occupy a sufficiently large tract of land to keep out the near approach of any saloons and where you can form a total abstinance plan? You have not yet built your church at Klawock, and if you intendend moving where the people could be by themselves free from the interference of vicious whites and where they could be free from heathen natives, it might be well to defer your church building until you got your new location. I understand that around Tuxican there is a good place for gardens for the raising of vegetables and that they have more open water there in winter for fishing. There are always great advantages in having your natives off by themselves around a mission.

By the way, I have heard from passers-by that things look very slovenly and slipshod around the mission and school premises, and it is intimated that you lacked energy. I could not believe it because you have shown energy in other directions. At the same time I thought I would let you know what is being reported with regard to the place, as it is sometimes well to be put on our guard even by false accusations.

I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Swift whenever he learns where the hitch is in connection with the payment of the bill. We will cooperate at once with either Mr. Swift or the San Francisco office.

Now with regard to the walk, do I understand from your letter thatthe walk through the village is more than half a mile long, or is it the walk from the village to the school house? If it is the village walk, then let me know the distance that you wish the government to build to the school house and the expense for the plank independent of the platform and steps. For the platform and steps send us a separate estimate of cost.

The Commissioner has asked permission to erect a teacher's residence at Klawock. Or if it is thought best to recommend the natives to remove, we would put up the teacher's residence and school house at the new place, which as I remember it, is a much more favorable position for a neat, comfortable, homelike village than at Klawock proper. With the natives at Tuxican or in a new village of their own there is no reason why they should not be able to start a store and a saw-mill of their own just as the natives down at Jackson have done and at other places. There is no reason why they should not have their own fisheries, and if there are any canneries in the immediate vicinity, have their little steam launch and furnish fish to the canneries.

There is work to engineer all these things to help them in their civilization as well as in their Christianization, and I wish very anxiously that our missionaries in Alaska should realize this more and more, that they are greatly increasing their own usefulness when they look after the people's temporal and spritual welfare together, neglecting neither the one nor the other. I wish Miss Culp might remain in Klawock after her marriage, as it would be of much assistance to the mission.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Waggoner and Miss Culp.

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

May 20, 1904.

Mrs. John L. Emerson,
Titusville,
Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Emerson:

Enclosed find receipt for the Mercer Auxiliary which kindly send them at your convenience. With kind remembrance to your husband and boys, I remain

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclosure

May 20, 1904.

Mr. M. Healey Wolfe,
Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

My dear Healey:

Your welcome letter of May 14th, is received. In response to your question , I would state, that the totem poles are all to be sent back to Alaska after the Exposition. If it had been the plan to distribute them in the East, after the Exposition, it would have given me pleasure to help secure one for Park College, but Governor Brady, who is the manager of the Alaska portion of the ~~Alaska~~ Exhibit said that the totems are to be returned to Alaska.

I am very sorry that you are troubled some with catarrh, it is a very common disease and is known in all parts of the United States. On that account I do not think it would be of any use for you to try any other section of the country, indeed, I have no idea that you could secure an all round education unless you remain at Park. If you leave there, I do not know what else there is for you, but to commence work and earn your own living; but as long as your can remain at Park and do well in your studies, I am willing to try and raise the funds recessary.

I am very sorry that you are again under discipline for breaking the rules, but hope it will prove a valuable lesson.

I am always glad to hear from you.

Enclosure

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson

May 31, 1904.

Governor John G. Brady,

Alaska Building, Exposition Grounds,

St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Governor:

I enclose you copies of a couple of letters that have been forwarded to me. I have also heard from Mr. Cammack, Secretary of the Friends' Missionary Society in Southern California.

Mr. Cammack says: "Pursuant to your advices we are petitioning the President for the re-appointment of Governor Brady. May the Lord undertake in our behalf and for the confusion of bad men in that country; the Lord bless you and help you in your good offices in Alaska."

Mr. Behrends, of Juneau, is here. I took him over to see Secretary Ryan this morning, and Judge Peele will go with him to the President tomorrow morning.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Copy. L.E.C.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION.
to
DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

St. Anthony Hospital,
North Newfoundland.

April 18, 1904.

My dear Friend:

I only received your letter of the 25th of February on the 14 of April, and I can not get an answer to you till well into May. There has been a trading schooner sighted working her way along in the ice, but she has not yet got in. I fear even by her I shall not be in time to reach you in the time named in your letter. We are really almost as much out of the world as they are in Alaska. What gives me most sorrow is that I think I know the very man for you. He is in the Labrador now, and I could not possibly get him till June. If, however, that suits you still, wire to St Johns, or better still to TILT COVE, to be forwarded to me.

The man is 27. Strong and agile, and morally brave, as well as physically. He is married to a good sound, sensible Newfoundland girl, and has no children. He was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company for some years, and even while ther was greatly beloved by the settlers and the natives, for the spirit which he always exhibited to them. I say "even" because he was serving a superintendent who almost made it impossible for the people to love any one connected with the station at all. This is of course quite private. He left to come with me. He was with me one year, and I was very fond of the man. He was a very true Christian in my estimation. He knows all about fur, and he has plenty to do with both Cod and Salmon and trout fisheries. . He has a cod-fishing station in Labrador to enable him to show the people how we work all our various nets and traps and lines. He left me to go down to his old haunts in Labrador, and live as a fur trader and trapper. I had no room for a married man then. He is an excellent clerk, and can drive dogs well, and understands them. I need not say that being a Canadian by birth, and having lived so many years in Labrador that the climate would be nothing to him. I think he would be glad to go to Alaska as it would offer him just the field for his talents, while he could do direct work for the Master, by doing his work well, while he can speak at a pinch, though he has had no theological up-bringing in particular. He does not belong to any particular church that I know of. There is none to belong to. I should say taking it all round he is as near an evangelical Congregationalist or Presbyterian as any.

There are several other men I have in my mind, strong in body and soul, have toughened by exposure to the sea, and by the attendant temptations and perils to body and soul, yet whose simple vivorous love for the Master, make them treasures to work with. They have not however, quite the education that this man has. He also holds the Certificate for helping the injured of the St. Johns Ambulance Society. He took it here during his year working with me. He has also quite a little knowledge of how to give an anaesthetic, and to help at an operation. This he often did for me.

As I can not send any man in your time limit, I shall do no more now, so as to leave you at liberty to go on and find a man nearer, if it so happens you have one in your mind before this. I shall await a further communication before I do any more. I thought as I could not anyhow send a man in the time I would do as well to wait to give the offer to Scott. His name by the way is Eugene Scott, and he came from Montreal, where his father is manager of the Guarantee Society. I don't know exactly who or what it guarantees, but as far as any man can guarantee another I can guarantee that the man is the man you are looking for, if you can only get him.

Your reindeer accounts interest me enormously. It was most kind of you to send them to me the most interesting reports. I had a young Newfoundland Caribou last fall that I was hoping to drive this spring, but in my absence they gave it some raw potato to eat and a piece lodging in its throat it choaked. I do not think that as yet there has been any success with them, though a Dr. Campbell of Bay Islands had one this winter. I hope he has succeeded. I have men in now, trying to get me a couple.

I hope you won't think me importunate, but I would very much like to know if there was any possibility of my importing some Siberian or Alaskan reindeer here. I am so very anxious to introduce something less savage than our dogs. There is any amount of Iceland moss, and from your reports I think that the deer could feed all the winter easily. I drive hundreds and hundreds of miles on my trips, and visiting the sick in this enormous district, and if I could only get some deer by paying for them, I think I could get the money if it were within reason at all. I would make almost any sacrifice to get a couple. I do not know people in Washington, so I could only refer you to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, now Chaplain to the United States Senate. He has been good enough to interest himself in the work here, and fisheries. . He has a cod-fishing station in Labrador to enable him to show the people how we work all our various nets and traps and lines. He left me to go down to his old haunts in Labrador, and live as a fur trader and trapper. I had no room for a married man then. He is an excellent clerk, and can drive dogs well, and understands them. I need not say that being a Canadian by birth, and having lived so many years in Labrador that the climate would be nothing to him. I think he would be glad to go to Alaska as it would offer him just the field for his talents, while he could do direct work for the Master, by doing his work well, while he can speak at a pinch, though he has had no theological up-bringing in particular. He does not belong to any particular church that I know of. There is none to belong to. I should say taking it all round he is as near an evangelical Congregationalist or Presbyterian as any.

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As I can not send any man in your time limit, I shall do no more now, so as to leave you at liberty to go on and find a man nearer, if it so happens you have one in your mind before this. I shall await a further communication before I do any more. I thought as I could

L.E.C.

May 31, 1904.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell,
Superintendent of R.N.M.D.S.,
St. Anthony Hospital,
North New Foundland.

My dear Friend:

Yours of April 28th was received yesterday and I at once telegraphed you as follows: Send Scott and wife to Alaska. Have them report to Seattle Hardware Co., not later than July 30th, for further instructions. Salary one thousand dollars ($1,000) and travelling expenses from Labrador to Alaska. I am very much taken with your account of Mr. Scott. I think he is just the man that the Lord has been training all these years to do a good work in Alaska. If you find that you cannot get him to Seattle about July 30th, or early in September, perhaps we had better let the thing rest until next spring, but if possible I greatly desire to get him at once. If he has sufficient money to pay the expenses of himself and wife as far as Seattle, ask him to do so. If he is able to do this, ask him to take a receipt for every payment that he makes out, whether for railroad fare, or if he can, for meals. The obtaining of receipts for all payments is absolutely necessary, in order to have the money returned to him by the government when he reaches Seattle. I will have a letter with further directions awaiting him at the Seattle

Hardware Co. and will write that Company to arrange for the sending of himself and wife to Teller, Alaska. I expect a government vessel to pick them up at Teller and take them to their destination on St. Lawrence Island. I will also send to Seattle, an order for transportation on the Steamer between Seattle and Teller and also will secure from the Treasury Department a permit for admission to a government vessel for travelling from Teller to St. Lawrence Island.

If I receive word by telegram from you in time, that Mr. and Mrs. Scott will go this season, I will telegraph an order ~~from~~ to San Francisco, for provisions to last them a year. ~~The~~ A schooner leaves San Francisco about the middle of June, to go direct to St. Lawrence Island. If they could reach San Francisco by the 20th of June, that would be their best way to go, however, if they cannot get to San Francisco in time for June 20th, it will answer for them to be at Seattle, July 30th.

Now as to reindeer permit me to suggest to you, to encourage the Moravians and others who have stations along the Labrador coast, to go into the raising of reindeer as a permanent means of livelihood for their native converts and then you can replenish your supply of reindeer teams from their herds; in the meantime, you can import three or four trained reindeer from Lapland for ~~them~~ yourself and have them. Send over to St. John's, for you can get them much cheaper in that way than to purchase them in Alaska, and the freight would be much less. I hope, however, your expriment of taming the wild caribou will answer the purpose.

I will count it a favor, if you will let me know concerning the experiments made in that line by yourself or any one else.

I will send you some back numbers of our reindeer reports, although the majority of them are out of print.

You do not need to refer me to Dr. Hale, as I have been watching for some time with great interest your work among the deep sea fishermen. The Lord greatly bless you and give you strength for the work.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 1, 1904.

Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D.,
President of Union College,
Schnectady, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Raymond:

Your two letters concerning the Nott Memorial Celebration for next September, are received; also information of my appointment on Committee of arrangements, and your request that I be one of the speakers on reminiscences. I am making all my arrangements to be present at that celebration and on that account will not be at the commencement exercises in June. I am holding myself for the commencement of 1905, which will be the fiftieth anniversary of my graduation. Let me know how I can serve the Nott Celebration from my Office in Washington.

Now with regard to the few moments'speech on reminiscences, I either have a very poor memory or my course in college was devoid of unusual incidents, for I can not think of a single thing to say concerning Dr. Nott, that would not be repeating just what each of the speakers preceding me, might refer to. I am willing to try and do what I can, but think you can find somebody else, who will do much better than I, in interesting the audience. In regard to the celebration, if there is marching to do or certain classes of the Alumni are to be grouped together, allow me to suggest what you have already probably thought of, the separation of the Alumni that graduated under Dr. Nott from the Alumni that graduated after Dr. Nott's time.

Hoping the celebration may renew and quicken the interest of the Alumni in old Union, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 1, 1904.

Dr. T. L. Eliot,
Oregon State Conference of Charities & Correction,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 20th is received. I regret to say that I will not be at the National Conference of Charities and Correction; if I were, I would gladly work and vote for the next meeting to be at Portland.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

263

L.E.C.

June 1, 1904.

Dr. J. M. Rice,
Director of Bureau of Research,
125 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of April 27th offering membership in your society, is received and I thank you for the honor conferred. I regret to state, however, that with increasing years and increasing work and limited means, I am unable to take upon myself any more responsibilities, but am compelled to decline the privilege of cooperating with your society in its important work. I am sure that I would greatly enjoy furthering the plans proposed, but I find myself compelled to decline this, as I have many other similar offers, in the last few years.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 1, 1904.

Minnesota Loan & Trust Company,
Minneapolis,
Minnesota.

Sirs:

Yours of May 27th, with twenty-five dollars ($25.) from No. 8872, is received, with thanks. Was there any interest due on the same?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U.S.General Agent of Education in Alaska.

265

L.E.C.

June 1, 1904.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D.,
Secretary of Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of May 31st is received and (D.V.) I will meet you at ten o'clock on Friday morning.

Fraternally,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT PRESBYTERIAN MISSION STATIONS, ALASKA.

Teacher.	Place.	Salary.
Miss Ina Walton,	Gravina,	$ 540.
Miss G. Mackintosh,	Haines,	540.
Mrs. J. W. McFarland,	Hoonah,	540.
Miss Jessie Evans,	Jackson,	540.
Mrs. C. Kilborn,	Killisnoo,	540.
Miss Eva V. Culp,	Klawock,	540.
F. R. Falconer,	Klukwan,	540.
Miss S. U. Peterson,	Saxman,	540.
Mrs. M. A. Saxman,	Sitka No. 2,	540.
A. R. Law,	Kasaan,	900.
S. G. Davis,	Klinquan,	360.
Grant Smith,	Sitka No. 1,	900.
Miss C. J. Stowell,	Sitka No. 1,	405.
Mrs. B. S. Macdonald,	Council City,	900.
S. R. Spriggs,	Point Barrow,	1500.
J. H. Kilbuck,	Wainwright,	1500.
E. O. Campbell,	Gambell,	540.
	Shakan,	540.
		$12.405.
Pt. Barrow, Reindeer Supplies, 1903.		646.29
Gambell, " " "		1.634.52
		14.685.81

Copy. L.E.C.

Wrangell, Alaska.

May 18, 1904.

Dr. Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The school books that were left from last year, can we get them for the use of our Indian school. They now are being stored in Reed's ~~[illegible]~~ Warehouse and storage is being charged for them.

What I most wish to refer to, is our church here at Wrangell. You know that I was removed from work under the Board about a year ago. The people of Wrangell, both Indians and whites, said to me, Mr. Corser we want you to remain with us. Plans before any trouble arose, had been made for the erection of our new church. A large sum of money had been subscribed. So you see that our new church did not spring up out of any church troubles. When it was announced t that I had to go, they said " Mr. Corser if you go we will not attend church any more, no matter whom the "Board" sends". Some of these were old Presbyterians. Both the white and indian churches voted not to recognize the new minister as their pastor and at their request I have been holding services ever since. We have erected a new church building, costing about $2000, and we are only $200 in debt. Our congregations (white) number about 70, and in the Indian work we have about all who have not gone to the Salvation Army. The number that have attended the old place averages about twelve. Now do not these facts prove that the Board is in error?

I have just learned that Mr. Miller has been removed and this on the complaint of those who removed me, and they charge that the reason that he has failed is because he is incompetent. Nothing could be further from the truth. The reason that he has failed, is because the persons that the Board has listened to, are not trusted by the community?

I learn also that the Board is expecting to put a successor here. Has the Board so much money that it can afford to spend fifteen hundred dollars a year for the purpose of keeping up a church fight? How will such things sound when they get to the East?

We are trying to work our way along as a self-supporting Presbyterian Church. The people of the town are with us and have we not a right to expect at least, sympathetic support from the Board, instead of opposition? Do not force us away from the church.

There is another matter that I wish to speak of. I have been told Mr. Condit and others are trying to drag our church into the "Brown" fight. Allow me to express an opinion from the standpoint of one, who is on the outside and yet is fairly familiar with the politics. All that I can see that recommends Judge Brown, is that he makes what I call a stage play at good government. Judging fron results, it is only a stage play.

Yours very truly,

Harry P. Corser.

E.M.

June 3, 1904.

Captain Francis Tuttle, U.S.R.C.S.,
Care Messrs. S. Foster & Company,
26 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Captain:

I take the liberty with this to send you by Mr. Hamilton a set of Woodrow Wilson's History of the United States in five volumes, thinking that if you have not read it already it may be of interest on your long trip to the Arctic Seas.

With highest respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. Harris

U. S. Commissioner of Education

Copy. L.B.C.

th
June 21, 1904.

Rev George Bailey Ph D.
~~Hon. [illegible]~~,
~~[illegible] Blaine Avenue~~,
Washington D.C.
~~Salt Lake City, Utah.~~

My dear Brother:-

The Board of Aid for Colleges having refused to list Westminster College as one of the institutions under its care, the General Assembly referred the matter to the Board of Home Missions for its consideration.

The Board of Home Missions has this morning been in conference with Dr. Jackson and we are disposed to do something for the temporary care of the college provided its business affairs can be shown to be in such shape as to commend it to the favorable consideration of the Board. For that purpose I write to ask that the trustees will furnish the Board with information on the following points:

First. Is the Ferry property as yet owned in fee simple by the college?

Second. Will you give us a conservative statement (itemized) of the properties and funds of the college?

Third. A statement of the income of the Washington properties, showing gross receipts, expenses and net income?

Fourth. A statement of the present expenditures of the college, showing each professor's salary and the sundry expenses in the conduct of the college?

Fifth. What amount of commission would be charged by the real estate agent should the property be handled in that way?

Your early attention to these points and your full reply will greatly facilitate the Board in the further consideration of what the Board can do for the college.

And believe me, with good wishes,

Fraternally yours,

Sheldon Jackson

Secretary.

L.E.C.

June 4, 1904.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
315 McCornick Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

In conference with the Board of Home Missions yesterday, over college matters, the question came up, whether the campus presented by Col. Ferry to the college has been deeded to the trustees, or in other words, has the college corporation a clear and full title to that land? Please answer this question immediately as it has a bearing on the question of the Board of Home Missions extending aid to the college.

Another question at the conference yesterday: It was stated that the Board of Home Missions would offer the college property for sale and with the funds so secured, erect buildings on the college ground, for the preparatory department of the college; provided the trustees with the approval of Col. Ferry, will deed to the Board of Home Missions as much of the campus as will be necessary for said buildings and play-ground; the deed to contain a clause to the affect, that when the college becomes able to carry on the collegiate institute, (the preparatory department of the college,) the Board would turn over the collegiate institute to the college and redeed the land occupied by said buildings, to the trustees.

It seems to me that this is a very wise thing to do and a very generous thing on the part of the Home Missions. It also puts in a business way the promises that we have had from the Home Board, from time to time, that they were ready to transfer the collegiate institute to the college trustees, when the Mission Board has sufficient evidence that the college trustees could carry on the institute. The consummation of this arrangement, would greatly hasten a consolidation of the two institutions and secure results that we all wish for. I hope that the trustees, if they have not already done so, will take early and favorable action in regard to the propositions of the Home Board.

Still further to increase the present cooperation and hasten the consolidation of the two institutions it was suggested, that Mr. Sweazey while Principal of the collegiate institute, should also be retained in the faculty of the college and continue to hear one or more college classes as he may have strength. This would,as you see,help create an impression of unity of the two institutions, in the minds of the outside public.

Permit me again to ask for an immediate reply to the first question whether the college trustees have an unincumbered title to the campus.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 4, 1904.

Rev. R. G. McNiece, D.D.,
Blaine Avenue,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Dr. McNiece:

By request I had a full conference yesterday, with the officers of the Home Board and Woman's Board, concerning the action of the General Assembly in referring the Westminster college to the Board. I send you an unofficial statement of the results of the conference. The conference did not see how the Board could undertake to place the college on its feet as it is out of their special line of work and they are proposing at an early day to get rid of Henry Kimball College, the only other institution of the kind that has a claim upon them. The conference agreed that the officers of the Home Mission Board, should try to secure the adoption of the college, by the reorganized board of college aid , and as a preparation for that Dr. Thompson has written to Mr. McClain, Secretary of College Trustees, for certain financial information. This should be attended to at once, as the reorganized college board will have a special meeting in New York City, the latter part of June at which Dr. Thompson and myself are to present the claims of the college,provided, that the meeting is the proper time for appearing before the Board of college aid. In the meantime to help the college trustees tide over the present, it is proposed, that the Woman's Board contribute an amount of money not stated, to the college trustees towards salaries.

The Conference claim that neither the Home Board or Woman's Board, is in any condition at present, to undertake any part in raising the money, necessary for our college buildings; the raising of money for the buildings will have to be continued by the president of the institution. When convenient read a letter of this date sent by myself to Mr. Van Pelt.

Among other things suggested at the conference, was that Mr. Sweazey while Principal of the collegiate institution, should also, retain his position in the college faculty, hear one or more college classes as he may have strength and willingness to do. The very warm sentiment of the conference was for securing as complete cooperation as can be accomplished at present and the hastening of the day when the Home Board may be able to transfer the Collegiate institution to the trustees of the college.

I think the plans now developing will certainly help the college.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Book Jan to Aug 1904 page 253—259
Letter press
First exchange of letters between Grenfell
and S J.

June 4, 1904.

The Lenox Hotel,
Buffalo, New York.

Gentlemen:

While at the General Assembly I lost a common memorandum book quite full of notes. I did not miss it until I reached home and think that it is possible it may have been overlooked when I was packing my satchel and left in my room (No. 232) at your house.

If anything of the kind was found and has been turned in by the servants, please mail it to me, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. and I will return you the postage on the same, and thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 4, 1904.

To the Presbyterian Missionaries
Of Southeast Alaska.

Brethren:

This will introduce to you Mr. and Mrs. John V. B. Wicoff of Trenton, New Jersey. Please give them what time you can conveniently to showing them the sights they ought to see in your place and make their call as pleasant as possible.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in
Alaska.

June 4, 1904.

Mr. John V. R. Wicoff,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 27th is received. I send you a copy of a Map of Alaska which may be of some assistance. You will find the whole trip one of surpassing interest. If the steamer stops at Douglas be sure to see the large stamp mill where they are stamping the gold out of rocks that in their original condition show no gold.

At Juneau the chief objects of interest are the curio stores. At Sitka be sure to visit Governor Brady's garden, the Greek Church, the Presbyterian Mission School, also the Totem Poles near Indian River, and the beautiful walk between the town and the Poles; the Judiciary building, Customhouse, Executive Mansion, and many other log buildings built by the Russians previous to American occupation.

Hoping you may have good weather on the trip, I remain
Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent.

1 Enclosure.

June 6, 1904.

Messrs. A. Hoen & Co.,
Lithographers,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

When you have printed the 1400 copies of the Alaska Map which I ordered last week, you can send them to me in packages of from 50 to 100 maps in each.

Kindly make out the following bills:

To the Woman's Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. -----------------	1000 Maps
To the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Epis. Church, Chicago, Ill.	50 "
To the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Epis. Church, New York, N. Y.	50 "
To the Society of Friends, California, -----------	100 "
To the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, ---------------------	50 "
To Sheldon Jackson --	50 "
To the U. S. Bureau of Education, -----------------	100 "

You can send all the bills to me and I will collect them for you. The Government bill needs to be in duplicate, which I enclose to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

3 Enclosures.

June 6, 1904.

Messrs. Funk Wagnalls Company,
Lafayette Place,
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

Enclosed find my check for twehty-four dollars ($24.00) in payment of enclosed bill for reprints on Mormonism.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosures.

June 6, 1904.

Mr. Marion Lawrance,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Lawrance:

Yours of June 2nd announcing the safe arrival of yourself and associates from Palestine is received. In common with a host of Christian workers I feel devoutly thankful to God for all the mercies and blessings vouchsafed the expedition during its entire journey. I regret more than ever, that circumstances did not allow me to make one of the number.

Trusting that added knowledge and opportunity will greatly increase the prosperity of the Sabbath School work I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 6, 1904.

Mr. Thomas F. Martin,
1925 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Martin:

Yours of May 25th with regard to sale of lots in South Brooklyn was awaiting my return from the General Assembly.

Thank you for the information.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

L.N.C.

June 8, 1904.

Mr. Louis K. Gillson,
Monadnock Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Yours of May 21st, with regard to the reappointment of Mr. Brady as Governor of Alaska, is received and as one deeply interested in Alaska, I want to thank you for your letter to the President in Mr. Brady's behalf. I notice your suggestion about Dr. Withrow.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 8, 1904.

Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson,
c/o of Williams Diamond & Co.,
202 Market Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

I enclose you a receipt from the Treasurer of Westminster College, for the money which you so kindly sent the college, last winter, through me. I have been hoping from day to day, that I would hear of your coming to Washington on your way to Europe. If you come this way do not fail to notify me, as I want to see you again.

With kind regards to the family, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Copy. L.E.C.

Council City, Alaska.

February 29, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Your very welcome favor of November 24, last was received a week or two since and I thank you for your kind words and expressions contained therein, and though not claiming to merit the certificate of character given me by my good friend and brother, Rev. T. J. Sherrard, I trust that when I leave here or am called thence by my Heavenly Father, that I may leave behind me a better name than some commissioners of whom I hear. This is certainly a different country than the Cumberland Valley and wickedness more open and defiant. Yet I like it and feel that in many ways I should be able to do good and help to uplift the fallen and to teach, mould and evangelize the natives. I find that it takes some courage and determination to do ones duty here, and I would ask the prayers of God's people that strength and grace may be given me to stand up for the right and to be faithful at all times and under all circumstances.

This is certainly a wicked place. The great hinderance and drawback is the desecration of the Sabbath. If we could get even, the better class of the people to observe the Lord's day and desist from work on that day, a much better state of affairs morally and spiritually would soon exist. We got the merchants to agree to close their placces of business from October to May 15, 1904, but am afraid they will open up on May 15, and forget the Sabbath and God until next October. I am not favorable to forcing closed doors on Sundays, preferring persuasion to compulsion. If we can get the merchants, miners etc, to desist from business on Sunday, we could then bring more influence to bear upon the saloon men. I have talked to many mine operators and whilst at first they insist it is necessary to run the mines on Sunday, the season here in which work can be done, being so short, many will finally agree with me that men, animals and even machinery need one day's rest in seven and that, if they would work but six days in each week, at the close of the season they would have gotten as much work from their men and made as much money (if not more) than had they worked their men, animals and machinery every day including Sundays. If we had Judges on the bench who would refuse to license men, that keep their saloons open on Sunday, we could soon bring about a better condition of morals. A manager of one of our largest mining companies assures me, that if I will close the saloons on Sunday, he will not allow any of their men to work on Sundays. I have not the authority or power so to do, but I told him if any one-saloon keeper, merchant, miner or mine owner or employee, was brought before me and convicted of breaking the Sunday law, that he would get the full penalty of the law, and if no jury was demanded, it would not be difficult to convict. I have so told our merchants, Rev. Anderson of the Chenik Mission has been raiding the squaw men, I have given him all the assistance I could. So far as I know them in the district or precinct they have all married. Mr. Anderson has married half a dozen or more. Dr. Young several and I one. Mr. Anderson deserves much credit for what he has done in this connection. Our church here, is getting along fairly well, though Dr. Young seems somewhat discouraged with the work among the whites, but pleased with the work among the natives. He has usually very good native congregations Sabbath mornings (from 70 to 100) and an attendance of from 25 to 40 or 50 of whites in the evenings. We have our Sabbath School at noon, in which the natives largely predominate. Mr. Baker has a class of native girls of six to ten, and I of 10 to 20 boys. I enjoy the work. They seem so attentive and earnest and anxious to learn to read the Bible. I have promised every one who can read next summer a nice Bible. Our Board gives a very good Bible to all who commit the Shorter Catechism which is commendable. I would like you to help me to get them to send me a dozen or more attractive bibles of good print, on first or an early summer mail. I think it will be a good incentive to induce them to read the Holy Word , which is more important than to commit the catechism.

We have had some trouble in getting our school directors to teach the natives. They would not teach them with the whites or in the same room. They finally agreed to give them the afternoon, if we would allow them to be taught in our church. To this we assented and the teacher instructs the whites in the morning and the natives in the afternoons. I wish you would have sent me the school laws pertaining to Alaska, so that next year we can have more efficient work done , for the natives. I have two very stubborn men on the board. Should we elect directors every year? No one here has anything in black and white to show these directors who will not take the law from any one. I argued with them, but could not say what the law is, as I really don't know myself. The government should furnish me copies of all laws pertaining to Alaska, but it does not, and I have been unable to get them. Again thanking you for your letter, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. M. McDowell.

It is reported that Judge Wickersham has resigned , to take effect in June. If his successer has not yet been appointed, don't you know of some good Christian man that you can recommend as his successor? No more politician should be appointed. We have a good man (A. S. Moore) in this district. He and I were classmates at W. & J. College.

L.E.C.

June 9, 1904.

Governor John G. Brady,
Alaska Building,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Governor:

I enclose you a letter from Mr. A. C. Barry, which tells its own story. Mr. Leup, correspondent of the New York Evening Post, was in yesterday and informed me that Judge Wickersham had recently decided in court, that the natives of Alaska are citizens. I have not seen the decision.

Where is Hadley located in southeast Alaska? I ~~did~~ do not find it on any map or in the list of Post-offices. Do you still think that is the best place in that section for the ~~[illegible]~~ next school for natives?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

(Enclosure).

L.E.C.

June 9, 1904.

Mr. W. N. Hartshorn,
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Mr. Hartshorn:

Congratulations on your safe return and upon the great success and usefulness of the journey to Jerusalem. Referring to my letter of February 25th, I find that I wrote thus: "I send you a photograph under separate enclosure, as requested". In reaching the bottom of a large pile of accumulated correspondence, to day I find a photograph and now am in doubt, ~~if~~ it was actually sent in February. If not, let me know and I will forward it at once.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 9, 1904.

Mr. A. C. Barry,
San Francisco,
California.

Dear Sir:

Yours of June 2d, concerning the reappointment of Governor Brady, is received with thanks. As one deeply interested in the welfare of Alaska, I desire to thank you for your efforts toward the reappointment of Governor Brady.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 10, 1904.

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger,
Second Assistant P. M. General,
P. O. Department,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

On March 30th, in this city, I received a letter from S. R. Spriggs Contractor on mail route, No. 78125 between Barrow and Kotzebue, Arctic Alaska. The letter was postmarked at Barrow, November 1, 1903, and postmarked from Nome, January 18, 1904. In this letter occurs the following paragraph;" Is it possible to have the mail contract modified to read, first class mail only? then this extra burden would be avoided and everybody would be equally well satisfied. Would Mr. Shellenberger make the change if you requested it of him"? The letter does not say what "extra burden" means, but from my knowledge of the country and conditions existing , I assume that it means a large amount of second class mail. This mail which was picked up at Nome, August 1903, for Point Barrow, by the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis, did not reach Point Barrow. The unusual amount of ice in the Arctic Ocean last season, prevented the cutter reaching Barrow, and the mail for Point Barrow was put ashore by the cutter, at Point Hope and was left there to be picked up by the reindeer mail in the winter. (The provisions and other annual supplies for the government officials, missionaries and whaling station, was returned in the fall, to San Francisco, consequently, the white people there this season, have been compelled to eke out their short allowance of provisions , with whale blubber.)

In the summer mail put ashore at Point Hope, was a large amount of second ~~or~~ and third class mail matter, which was given to the winter mail to carry and I have no doubt was very burdensome. Mr. Spriggs in taking the mail contract, supposed it was only for first class mail, as that had been the condition of things in the early contracts over other routes, in that region of country. As you know he took it very low, in order to get the route started, and if the miners and traders at Point Hope are allowed to bring in second and third class mail, by the winter route, they will take advantage of the situation and make it impossible for the contractor to carry out his contract. Similar routes in other parts of Alaska are costing thousand of dollars, but Mr. Spriggs figured on simply the actual cost of the mail route without the purpose or expectation of making any money. I know this to be the case, as he discussed the matter over fully with myself in all its stages and it was my understanding also, when he bid on the contract, that it was simply for first class mail. There is no class of persons served by that route, who would appreciate second class mail matter, more than the government teacher and missionaries, but I know that there is not one of that class who would not gladly give up their winter reading matter, rather than involve one of their own number, who, as their representative, took the contract in order that they might have a chance of hearing from their friends, during the winter.

Then again, the contractor under present circumstances, will not receive his pay for the work done last winter, until August or September 1905, nearly a year and a half after the work is done. This is through no fault of the Post-Office Department, only on account of the inaccessibility of the Station.

Upon inquiry I find that the rules of the Auditor's Department of the Post-Office, are such that the warrant in payment, must go to the Contractor, or after the warrant is drawn, a power of attorney can be sent to the contractor, to be signed to have it paid to a person other than the Contractor. Now for instance in this case through the ine ~~the inex-~~perience of Postmasters, the Department has not been notified that the service was performed last winter; consequently the warrant , unless the notification comes within the next two or three weeks, can not be sent to him this year, but will reach him in August, or September, 1905, when of course it can be endorsed by him to be paid to another, but that indorsement will be of no use, until October, or November, 1905.

Then again, the Commissioner of Education has sent to the public school teachers along that route a large assortment of magazine reading, which will occupy the white men of that region, during their leisure winter hours, so that the second class mail is not so necessary on that route.

I hope therefore my dear General, that you can devise some way by which it will be proper for you to relieve that route, from carrying second and third class matter, or if that is not possible, consider whether the government Can not justly ~~is~~ increas~~ing~~e the price for carrying it, as it will necessitate the ~~a~~ placing on the route, extra reindeer teams and require the services of additional men.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

June 10, 1904.

Mr. W. Lee Helms,

C/o M. Bailey, 501 F Street, N.W.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At your early convenience kindly return to my room the Blickenderfer Typewriter which was loaned to you some time since. Miss Henault has secured another Typewriter and does not need it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

L.E.C.

June 10, 1904.

STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR ALASKA.

Joseph P. Byers,

Gen. Sec. of National Conference of Charities & Corrections.

Sir:

As usual there is very little to report concerning Alaska. During the years 1903 - 4, homes for dependent and orphan native children, have been maintained by the Woman's Home Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at Haines and Sitka, in southeast Alaska, by the Swedish Evangelical Union Mission Society, at Golovin, Unalakleet and Yakutat; by the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America, at Teller; by the Moravian Mission Society, at Bethel and Carmel; by the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, at Anvik, Tanana and Circle; by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, at Unalaska; by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, at Wood Island, under Congregational auspices at Quartz Creek; by the Roman Catholic Church, at Koserfsky; by the Russian Orthodox Church, at Unalaska and Sitka. Many of the inmates of these homes are orphans left by the epidemic of 1900.

During the winter of 1902 - 3, Congress appropriated fifteen t thousand dollars ($15.000) for fuel food and clothing, for the native inhabitants of the Islands of StPaul and St. George and five thousand one hundred and forty dollars and ten cents ($5.140.10) for the transportation from Alaska to San Francisco and Puget Sound, of Americans destitute and stranded in Alaska.

During 1903, under the provisions of the law and under the approval of the Department of the Interior, Governor Brady contracted with the State of Oregon, through the board of trustees, of the Oregon State Asylum, for the reception, maintenance and medical treatment, of xha such persons as are legally adjudged insane, in the district of Alaska. Twenty persons were sent to the asylum during the year, five discharged as cured, three died and the total number in the Asylum from Alaska, forty.

Strong representations were made to Congress, to provide for the maintenance and subsistenance of prisioners under Alaskan officers, or that a contract be let after the solicitations of proposals, for providing such subsistence in Alaska, instead of sending the prisoners under long sentences to the States as is now done, but no action was taken by Congress. Urgent representations were also made by the Governor for a Government Orphan Asylum, and also government hospitals, for the natives, but no legislation was secured.

Senate Bill 3728 58th Congress 2d Session, reported by Senator Knute Nelson, passed the U. S. Senate Feb 1904. The Bill failed to come to a vote in the House of Representatives and is still pending for action in the winter of 1904 - 5. The text of the Bill concerning the care and treatment of the insane, is as follows:

Inserted here
text of Senate Bill No 3728

As in the past, so at present the conditions in Alaska concerning criminal insane and dependent classes, are not in ~~the~~ a very satisfactory condition. Having no legislation of its own, Alaska is dependent upon Congress for legislation and Congress has been very slow and indifferent in its treatment.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

~~U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.~~

Cor. Sec for Alaska

L.E.C.

June 11, 1904.

Rev. Francis Russell, D. D.,
Boulder,
Colorado.

My dear Dr. Russell:

The manual of your church, is received, please accept thanks for the same. I mail you according to request a copy of the "Planting of Presbyterianism in the Rocky Mountains" and a historical sketch of the early history of the Synod of Colorado, also, one or two reports from this Office.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y .

Copper Center, Alaska.

May 5, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson D.D.

Washington, D. C.

My dear Brother:

Yours of March 18th, 31st and April 13th received two days ago. We are delighted with the proposed buildings by the Department of the Interior for school purposes here. I wired you this morning in reference to building site, estimated cost of clearing land, erecting suitable buildings, digging well etc. I was able to decide on building site at once from the fact I have had the matter under consideration ever since I came here. Last summer I selected eighty acres of land adjoining the agricultural farm on the East and extending to the Copper River. In my judgment it is the most beautiful and best adapted site for school purposes in this region. The natives have acquired and will acquire many useful lessons from the agricultural farm besides a limited number can find employment there. The buildings can be located on a terrace about thirty feet high overlooking the Copper River. To the East, and that is the way the buildings will face, may be seen at a distance Mt. Drum, Smoking Wrangel, Mt. Blackburn. To the South may be seen the great coast range. To the North may be seen the Copper River valley. To the West of building site is the U. S. trail, telegraph line and farm 250 yds. When the terrace is cleared the outlook will be grand and the most beautiful in all this region. Mrs. Clevenger looked over the site yesterday and pronounced it an ideal one. If additional land is needed it can be taken North of agricultural farm.

Labor is very high here $7. pem day. All lumber must be obtained by whip sawing and shingles hand made. The estimated cost which I wired you was on two log buildings each thirty-two feet by sixteen feet, one a story and half high the other one story high, the logs peeled and hewed nicely for inside building, roof shingled, a well thirty-five to forty feet deep and necessary clearing of land.

If I knew what the Department had in mind as to buildings I could do better. After an experience of twenty years in building churches I have learned that our estimates are sometimes wide of the mark. Permit me to suggest that if the plan is to complete buildings so as to occupy them this coming winter no time is to be lost. In fact we must hasten. The logs should be cut and peeled in June.

We read with great interest what you say about establishing a reindeer station here. If these animals can be used to freight in from Valdez I can see how the food problem can be solved for these Indians. Something must be done to cheapen food for them as their game is largely gone and their fish is an uncertain quantity. One of two policies only can be pursued, one to let them alone to die, the other so to cheapen food that they can hope to make a living by their own efforts. The conditions here are different for the Indian from what they are on the coast or the Yukon. This interior country is so far removed from water transportation that it is difficult to get provisions in here and they are necessarily high. Flour is $12.50 per sack and other things accordingly.

If the reindeer can be used to freight with and can subsist here on native grass and moss the year around I can see a solution to the problem of cheapening food for the natives.

We shall be glad to do all in our power to further the plans of the Department and we trust that brighter day is dawning for these poor patient souls who have been largely robbed of their game and fish and must necessarily perish if left to their own efforts to make a living under present conditions.

You may expect the old time traders to oppose every effort to cheapen food to these Indians. They oppose every effort to teach these Indians how to look after their own interests. They will attack the reindeer proposition viciously. They persistently misrepresent the conditions of these Indians so as to keep them where they can best promote their own interests in trading with them. When you hear one attack these efforts to help the natives ask what his business is in Alaska or if he is interested in a trading company in Alaska and you will see the truth of what I have said.

Yours very truly,

(signed) G. E. Clevenger.

COPY.

May 14, 1904.

Dear Brother Jackson:

The mail has not come yet to take out the letter which I wrote on the 5th and I will suggest a plan which has occurred to me in reference to the buildings. Best timber for logs and lumber is on the other side of the Copper River and it would be difficult to get it on this side until the river is frozen over. Again help is scarce through the summer months except Indian help. I would suggest the following plan which I think would give us better buildings for the money. Clear the land and dig the well this summer. There should be as much as five or six acres cleared. We need a large garden spot to teach Indians how to raise gardens. Toward fall as the miners come out from the mines call for bids to cut and hew logs whipson lumber and make shingles all on the ground by March 1st, 1905. Secure the Government freight train which usually reaches here early in March to bring window sash, hardware, door and window frames, material for doors. I am confident by managing in this way much better buildings can be secured for the money and all complete by May 1st, 1905. The Government freight train brought in implements for the agricultural farm last winter.

I have diligently inquired about food supplies for reindeer between here and Valdez but I have not found any one who can give me the desired information. If the reindeer can be used successfully to freight is from Valdez so as to cheapen food for the Indians then the Indians can be centralized and much more can be done for them. I suppose we could pack with the reindeer in the summer time and they could subsist on the grass.

Yours very truly,

(signed) G. S. Clevenger.

P.S.:

If we could go forward at once and clear land, employing Indian help, it would be great help in getting them through this spring. The poor souls are asking me for work nearly every day.

L.E.C.

June 13, 1904.

Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D. LL,D.,
Witherspoon Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Much obliged for your copy of Action of Assembly, just received. I return you the enclosed, which came in your letter, I presume by mistake. Do you go to Liverpool?

With kind regards to your household, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

1 Enclosure

L.R.G.

June 23, 1904.

Mr. [illegible] E. [illegible],
Tofte, Cook County,
Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

I mail a this letter to you in response to your telegram directing it to Duluth. I am not certain, but I made a mistake in not sending it to Tofte. If you are still at Tofte, you can get the letter when you call at Duluth on your way West. I also send you to-day, addressed to the General Post Office, Duluth, a copy of this letter and enclose with the Duluth letter, an order for railroad transportation for you to Seattle. When you reach Seattle, call at the Seattle Hardware Co's store, where you will find a letter containing transportation order, from Seattle to St. Michael, and also a request to the [illegible] Co., to provide for you the needed supplies, that you need for your travelling expenses; also an order for transportation from St. Michael to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Post Office, as per my wire [illegible].

(Miss) Emma [illegible]

At St. Michael, please go to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

L.E.C.

June 13, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Mission ,
156 5th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I enclose you a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Van Pelt, Treasurer of Westminster College, with regard to title of land. I have also, from Mr Bailey, President of the College, the full information concerning the property. Washington City real estate; Rosemont Lots, 8 and 9, containing 41.000 square feet more or less, valued at thirty thousand dollars ($30.000). Four lots on L. Street, where Dr. Gordon, former agent, erected eleven, two story flats, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25.000), present incumberance, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars ($14. 150.) . The above were lots contributed by myself.

The Gunton Temple property held in trust by the college , is an endowment of the Gunton Memorial Chapel, already built upon college ground. The Gunton Temple property in Washington , consists of several dwelling houses , and part interest in a few business premises value, forty thousand dollars ($40.000).

The gross income of the remaining + Temple property last year, was three thousand, two hundred dollars. ($3.200). Total expenses , nine hundred and fourteen dollars and five cents, ($914.05), covering the following items: Taxes, ($405.36); insurance, $59.04; water rents,

+ Property now remaining after payment of heirs of Gunton Temple Estate.

$57.08; repairs, $301.14; special sidewalk assessments, $91.43; net income $2.286.

When all of the L Street flats are rented, the full amount is two hundred and twenty dollars per month, ($220.). $2.640 per annum. four of the twenty-two flats, are vacant at the present time. The gross income last year, was, two thousand, and seventy, ($2.070), . The expenses two thousand, two hundred and ten dollars ($2. 210) as follows: Taxes, $188.90; together with $18.80 taxes on the Rosemont lots; insurance, $18.00; water rents, $45.00; endorsed on loan, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars, ($876.00); paid on principal, seven hundred and fifty dollars, ($750.00); net income from the flats, all of which was on the reduction of the loan, six hundred and nine dollars and thirty-seven cents ($609.37).

Salary of president, two thousand dollars, ($2.000); Dr. McNiece, fifteen hundred dollars, ($15.000); Prof. Sweazey, thirteen hindred dollars ($13.000); miscellaneous, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.) toatal, four thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars ($4.950.)

Five per centum is charged as commission on gross rentals and three per centum commission on the purchase on every sale consummated. The entire indebtedness against the Gunton Temple estate, of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85.000) borrowed for the payment of the heirs, of the estate, has all been paid off by the sale of real estate. In addition to liquidation, the entire debt of eighty-five thousand dollars ($85.000.), the sales have also furnished eight thousand dollars, ($8.000) additional, towards the twelve hundred dollars ($12.000.) being spent on the Memorial Chapel. Mr. Bailey has now under contract, two more sales, which will net a further sum of eight thousand dollars ($8.000.) The only indebtedness against any of the college property, is the fourteen thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars ($14.150.), still due against the L. Street flats.

I hope before the College Aid Board meets, to send you some additional particulars in regard to the actual work of the college. Ask Mr. Olin to kindly ascertain whether at the college meeting on the 23d, anything will be done other than completing organization and perhaps appointing sub-committees, or in other words, whether it is probable they will give you and myself a hearing concerning Westminster College, as I cannot well afford to pay my travelling expenses to and fro, unless there is a reasonable prospect of a hearing.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

1 Enclosure

COPY. L.E.C.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Salt Lake City, Utah.
June 8, 1904.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and hasten to reply. The unincumbered title to the campus was deeded to Westminster College by Col. Ferry, but this title, will be reverted back to Col. Ferry if a College Building is not erected upon the campus within five years from the date of the deed, which I think, was two years ago, 1902. This is not a title which vests after certain conditions are met, but an absolute title which, however, can be divested at some future time if the condition is not complied with. Such a condition is called "a condition subsequent". With regard to the plan of selling the Collegiate property and with the funds so secured erect buildings on the college ground for the Preparatory Department provided a deed of certain ground be given to the Board of Home Mission with a view of afterwards reconveying the ground to Westminster, the College Board will take the matter up. I have often talked of that plan with Dr. McNiece, and we have hoped that it would be consummated. Undoubtedly, it will receive the enthusiastic support of the Board. Your suggestion with regard to Mr. Sweazey and his connection with one or more college classes while still conducting the Institute as principal, is very good, and I shall ask Dr. McNiece whether it is practicable.

The Westminster College Commencement was held this week, and the students made a fine showing.

Very truly yours,

Henry V. Van Pelt,

Treasurer.

June 13, 1904.

Mr. O. J. Rognon,
Wales, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your salary vouchers of last February are received to-day and will be audited at once and sent to the Disbursing Clerk for payment.

In letters received to-day you say nothing about leaving Wales. In a letter from Mr. Lee, written in January he wrote me that you would not remain another year as teacher at Wales. Supposing of course that he was speaking advisedly I have appointed Mr. A. N. Evans from the University of Chicago as teacher at Wales for the coming year. However, if you would like a school next winter I can send you to one of several places.

I hope to start two or three new schools next winter in the Yukon Valley; I also want a teacher for a new school at Nushagak and probably will want some teachers in the neighborhood of Cook's Inlet and Prince William Sound. Consequently I will have plenty of places for you.

If you wish a school write Mr. Merritt, U. S. Commissioner at St. Michael to telegraph me at Government expense as follows: "Rognon will take another school."

If you had wished to remain at Wales I am very sorry that I did not know it before I took action, as you could do better than a stranger. Perhaps, however, you will be willing to take a school

6614

L.E.S.

June 16, 1904.

Rev. Edward Marsden,
Saxman, Ketchikan,
Alaska.

My dear Edward:

Yours of June 7th, is received. As you informed me last winter, that you wanted Miss Walton for Saxman, I have appointed her for the coming year for Saxman, and a Miss Caldwell of Cincinnati, to go to Gravina, but at your request , I am willing to make a change and appoint Mrs. John L. Myers, teacher at Saxman, and let Miss Walton continue at Gravina, if she wishes to. Why would she not make a good teacher for the Saxman Mills, if they expect to employ a private teacher another year? The employment of Miss Edwards at Saxman, last winter, has created considerable comment in official circles in Washington. It has been quoted to me, as if it were an evidence that your influence at the Mills, was very little.

By the way, there is another thing that some of the officials in Washington have been to me complaining about , and that is, that Verney Bros. and those associated with ~~him~~ them in the Mills, seem to be trying to separate themselves from Saxman, and it has been reported to me, that they are trying to build up at the Mills a new town, which if I remember right, was Port Dundas and the Mill is the Dundas Mill. Of course they have a right to do so, if they wish, but unconsciously they are working against their own interests, if they do it. You remember that Saxman was started to be a model town, and that your reputation and success will be measured, by the world at large, by the success which attends the town, and you can readily see, that if the Mill people are a portion of the town, that both they and the town will be considered more favorably, by virtue of being one and not two places. The Mill people were invited ~~by the people~~ to come and locate at Saxman & help build up one place and the friends of Saxman have been taking up the enterprises of the Verney Bros., because they were supposed to be a part of Saxman and identified with its interests.

I hope that you may have influence enough to prevent any division of sentiment and feeling, If Saxman becomes what you and I want it to be, it will certainly be a matter of pride and also pecuniary profit to the Verney Bros. to be a part of Saxman. It will help to make Saxman a place of refuge for the young people who wish to get out of Metlakatla. Then when there is a change at Metlakatla, the two places will help support one another. Your friends here in the East who are so deeply interested in you will be greatly grieved, if the two places are allowed to grow apart, with divided interests. ~~They~~ Saxman needs their united strength to stand against the vices and evils that so flourish at Ketchikan.

But to come back to the matter of schools, I have written Miss Walton by to-day's mail, but if she is at Gravina, she may not get her letter for several days. Won't you kindly take your launch, get her mail and take it to her, and if my letter is delayed so she does not get it, you can tell her for me, that she can remain at Gravina, if she wishes to, but if she would prefer a change I will give her some other school, but that I would like to have her decide at once, and notify me by mail as I am now arranging teachers for next fall.

My next reindeer report, will have an excellent likeness of yourself and wife, a picture of which I have already mailed you.

With kind wishes to you both, I remain,

Ever your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

United States Bureau of American Ethnology
Washington
Dist of Columbia

[illegible] University
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Washington
Dist. of Columbia,

United States Commission of Fish & Fisheries
Washington
[illegible]

Library of Congress
Order Division,
Washington,
D.C.

Cecil Clay
Chf. Clk. Attorney Genl. Off.
Washington,
D.C.

L. S. Meador,
Chief Blank Room,
Interior Department,
Washington D

John Ridout,
1748 - N. Street,
Washington,
D.C.

Geo. F. Thompson,
Ed. Bu. of Animal Industry,
Agricultural Department
Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Fisheries,
Washington,
Dist. of

Gilbert H. Grosvenor,
National Geog. Soc.
1328 - 18th Street,
Washington, D

Mrs. M. E. Monroe,
206 - B. Street, S.E.
Washington,
D.C.

Leonhard Stejneger,
Smithsonian
Washington,
D.C.

Chas W. Schneider
Printing Division, Interior D
Washington
D.C.

J. W. Witten,
Law Clerk, General Land Off.
Washington,
D. C.

John C. Scofield,
Chf. Clk. War Department.
Washington,
D. C.

Miss E. A. Denny,
(Franklin School)
Washington,
D. C.

F. L. Brevig,
Stanwood,
Snohomish Co.
Washington.

A. W. Barber,
Land Office Dept.
Washington,
D. C.

O. P. Austin
Chief of Bureau of Statistics
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

J. C. Swift,
Clk. Auditor to Interior Dept.
Washington
D. C.

John T. Dillon,
Chief Correspondence Div.
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Wm. H. Dall,
Smithsonian,
Washington
D. C.

W. W. Boyd,
Land Office
do
Washington,

Mr Edward M Daw
1752 S Street
Washing
D.

Mr Amos Hadley
1330 Harvard S
Washingt
D C

Mr George H. Stone
3124. Q St
Washington
D.C

Judge Louis A Pradt
1908 F St N.W.
Washington
D.C

[illegible]
1732 15th St
Washington
D.C

Mr John W. Holcombe
1829 Corcoran St
Washington
D.C.

Mr John G. Ames
1600 13th St
Washington
D.C.

[illegible]
1863 Mintwood Pla
Washingto
D.

Library Agricultural
Washing

r Geo W. Evans
918. 19th St
Washing

320

L.-F. C.

June 18, 1904.

Dr. L. M. McAfee,
President, Park College,
Parkville, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you my check for fifteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($15.37) for payment of bill of Mr. Healy Wolfe. Please return receipt

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

(Enclosures).

June 18, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.
Secretary Home Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Thompson:

I send a copy of a letter just received from Dr. McNiece--- also statistics of students in College.

It is true as Dr. McNiece writes, that the number seems very small but then it is betterthan nothing, and the impression at the General Assembly seemed to be that the institution was not started. You will notice that two of the three graduates have entered the Theological Seminaries and one of them has graduated and is now a Minister; that is better showing for the cause of the Kingdom than some of the colleges that have two or three hundred students, or the Mormon institutions with their 2500 students.

There are two things very important to help the College on its feet: the first the securing of a building and second the counting in of the students of the collegiate institute. Nearly all western colleges in their statistics count in the students in the preparatory courses and several of them have not as many students in the collegiate course proper as Westminster.

Do not forget to let me know whether we can secure a hearing on the 23d before the Board of College Aid, or whether it will not be better to appear before them at a subsequent meeting---I leave that with you to arrange.

Again saying that I am hard up for money and I do not care to make the trip to New York unnecessarily at my own expense.

I sent you yesterday a copy of the last reindeer Report.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

COPY.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,
Sale Lake, Utah.
1136 Blaine Ave. June 11th, 1904.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

Yours of the 4th in reference to your conference with the H. M. Board and yours of the 6th asking for statistics of the attendance at the College and the Institute, duly received. I herewith enclose the statistics. The number of College students is small, as will continue to be the case so long as we have no building nor equipment with which to carry on the work. We have nothing to draw students but the bare walls of 2 recitation rooms. A mile to the East of us on the edge of town is the State University with its new buildings, its physics and chemistry laboratories, its well-arranged libraries and its large faculty. What can we do now in competition with such advantages? The serious objection to the University is that it is under Mormon control, that is, a majority of the Trustees and Faculty are Mormons, altho' Mormonism is not taught. Then the moral atmosphere of the institution is very unwholesome. They have a ball or a dance every month, or oftener, through the year.

I am not aware that I leave anything undone to secure students for the College. Every spring I visit our Academies, and personally call on every student in the City whom I can discover as interested in a college education. I also advertise in the papers. But we have little we have to offer, I have never worked harder in my life, nor more hours in a day than during the past seven years. I think nothing would have induced me to take up this college work if I had supposed we should be so long without a building. It is more than making brick without straw. But so great is the importance of the work of establishing a Christian College here, so urgent is the need that I have felt like continuing with the work, and holding it together as best I could, altho' the number of students has been small. About the only encouragement I have had was Col. Ferry's statement that it was the work I was doing in the College, in different ways, which induced him to give to the College the beautiful site which it now owns. So I feel that my work has not been wholly in vain. And the experience of the past few years convinces me that with a well equipped building we should have all the students we could accommodate after the first year.

You have certainly left nothing undone to help us secure a building. And I hope you will continue to labor until it is secured, for we need your help. I realize that the Home Mission Board can help us only for a year or two, in meeting current expenses, and I hope also in raising the rest of the money for a building. The new Vollege Board is the proper one to help us. And if you and Dr. Thompson can bring that about you will do an important work in behalf of Christian Education. We have just sent a letter to Dr. Thompson giving him the financial information he desired. The estimate of property is as follows: College ground $25,000; New Chapel $12,000; Remaining Temple Estate property $45,000; The L. Street and Rosemont properties $29,000; Total $111,000. Debt on L Street property $13,000 Net value of College property $98,000. Net income of Temple Estate $2265. Mr. Bailey's fine business management has saved the College thousands of dollars. And there is a great deal to be done yet, which a real estate agency cannot do.

The H. M. Board appointed Professor Swartz in Principal Casley's place. The Trustees do not wish to lose him from the College, he is such an efficient instructor and noble Christian man, but thought it might be wise for him to take the place at present. He accepted the place with great reluctance for he prefers college work. The Trustees elected Dr. Faden's assistant, Rev. Jno. C. Lincoln, to take Professor Swarzey's place. It is impossible for Professor Swarzey to teach in the College and act as Principal of the Institute as you suggest, for the work of the Principal is very laborious, and requires one man's entire time and strength. The prospect for Colleg students in Sept. is quite good, I visited our Academies at Springville and Mt. Pleasant in May, and think we shall get 2 from each school. With 2 college classes, there is as much as two instructors can do for that means 9 or 10 recitations. The past year I have taught six different College studies, which is enough to use up anybody

Every year, the importance of having a Christian college here grows upon me. It distresses me greatly to see more than 2500 students gathered in these Mormon institutions for Higher Education --- five of them with some 16 buildings while the Christian cause is not represented by a single building. What else can we do but continue to labor and pray? May the Lord bless and prosper you.

Heartily yours,

(signed) R. G. McNiece.

Monday June 13th Most of last week I was wholly disabled by "the grip" and was too unwell a Saturday to come into the city and get the statistics of the Collegiate Institutes.

Since Eeastern people do not understand the peculiar difficulties here, I shall think it would be a mistake to say much about the number of College students.

COPY.

Jesse Lee Home,
Unalaska, Alaska,
Sept. 25, 1903.

W. E. Johnson,

Dear Sir:

The following is written in answer to letter of March 10,'03

Native drink of Alutes.

Quash - Sour Dough - Beer

5 lbs. Rye Flour 6 lbs. Brown Sugar; 10 gals water, a little yeast and hops.

Put flour in barrel, add small quantity of water and yeast. Let stand till sour, then add sugar and let stand for months.

The poorer natives use any grade of flour, and also utilize candy, sweet crackers, berries &c. in the manufacture of Quash.

The intoxication is transient. A person can have several drunks per day. Its effects are mild. Quash drinking introduced from Russia. Both men and women drink Quash, but chiefly on Church Holidays. On these days they do not work, but drunk or sober pay honor to the Saint for whom the day is named. At other times they are as a rule sober.

There are over 200 Church holidays in the year -- no special ceremonies are connected with the custom.

Resp.

(signed) A.W.Newhall.

L.E.C.

June 20, 1904.

Gov. John G. Brady,
Alaska Building,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Governor:

Judge Peele of the Court of Claims, has this forenoon had a satisfactory interview, with Secretary Hitchcock, concerning your reappointment. Mr. Hitchcock, seemed to be interested in the matter and informed Judge Peele, that he thought the President was considering your case favorably. Mr. Hitchcock said that there seemed to be two sets of people in Alaska, one set that could not use you hitherto opposed your reappointment, and the other ~~and~~ better set had no fault to find with your integrity or fidelity, capability, but thought that you were not sufficiently progressive to be the Governor of a growing territory, like Alaska.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

If you know of any position you could secure for Mr. Healy Wolfe Park College, Parkville Mo. by which he could earn his way to see the fair please remember him. He is willing to work at anything that is respectable. Act as guide. Push a chair, wait on a table ~~etc~~ or doing anything else that is proper for him to do. You will remember him as the Pt. Barrow Eskimo.

L.E.C.

June 24, 1904.

Hon. John G. Brady,
Alaska Building,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Governor:

I hope you got to Chicago and had a good time at the Republican Convention, although from all accounts in the paper, it was not a fair sample of an ordinary presidential convention, as the business was all concluded before the convention met. Dr. Harris leaves to-day, for the National Educational meeting at St. Louis and will probably be at St. Louis nearly all of next week. Try and secure through him an introduction to Dr. Murray Butler, of New York. Miss A. T. Smith, of this Office, will leave to-morrow, for the St. Louis Association. I have given her a card of introduction to you. If you fail to secure an introduction to Dr. Butler through Dr. Harris, Miss Smith will be the next best one to introduce you, and will probably have more time than Dr. Harris.

I think I wrote you, that Judge Peele had a pleasant call on Secretary Hitchcock, in your interests. I hope that you secured some political backing, at Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.H.C.

June 25, 1904.

Miss Rue,
Literature Department,
Woman's Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

Kindly send me a dozen copies of the Home Mission Monthly, for July. Enclosed find mail labels. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Enclose
Penalty Labels

L.B.S.

June 25, 1904.

Norris Peters & Co.,
Lithographers,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Interior, yesterday sent a requisition to the Government Printing Office, for the Photo-lithographing of the eight sheets of plan for Alaska school building. If you get the contract, as I trust you may, please telephone me and I will come and see you concerning the work.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 25, 1904.

Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of June 24th, stating that the Board, will if necessary, contribute one thousand dollars for the present year, in case of the failure to secure similar aid from the college board for the support of the Professor, in Westminster College, Salt Lake, is received with thanks. I am very sorry that there was no opportunity of getting before the college board, this spring, however, there may be a providence in it, as it will give you one or more opportunities to try and influence Dr. Ray. He is always very pleasant and cordial, when I meet him, but I have a feeling that he is hostile to a college in Utah, ~~but~~ And that much of the prejudice~~s~~ that seem~~s~~ to exist in a few quarters has come from him, as I have met the larger part of it from men who have been more or less under his influence. There was great opposition on the part of the college presidents of the middle west, to have him continued in connection with the board and while he was continued nominally to tide over the transfer, I think it is probable that his stay in the board, will prove permanent. As you meet him from time to time during the summer and fall, try and throw in a word now and then, upon necessity of the country taking active measures for higher education in Utah.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.K.S.

June 25, 1904.

Mr. Fred R. Falconer,
Kluckwan,
Haines, Alaska.

My dear Sir:

Yours of June 11th, is received and contents noted. I will try and secure you a Christian lady teacher, as you request. I fear, however, that I can not get one in time, for teaching school this summer, but hereafter, you can arrange vacations of the schools, to suit the absence of the people from the village, and when a larger number of children are present, then keep the school open. I am very glad to see that you have consecration to follow your people to their sealing and summer residence. That is to my mind the true way for Christian work , in southeastern Alaska.

Kind regards to Mrs. Falconer, I remain,

Yours truly,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.R.C.

June 25, 1904.

Mrs. William Libbey,

Princeton, N. J.

My dear Friend:

Yours of the 24th, requesting an illustrated talk on Alaska for next spring, is received. D. V., it will afford me much pleasure to thus address your society. I would acquiesce in your suggestion of the last Monday in March, or April, if you think that is the best time. I am very glad that you are going to take up the study of Missions of our church in Alaska. I think you will find it one of exceeding great interest.

Please write me next February, calling my attention to the appointment. With kind regards to your husband, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y.

Barrow, Alaska,

Feb. 11, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

General Agt. for Ed'n,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Dr. Jackson:

I am sorry in this letter I cannot give the information of the complete success of the first overland mail, but such is the undesirable truth. The mail is now some two weeks overdue, and we are in a state of constant anxiety for its arrival. It left here on time on Nov. 2nd, the first being on a Sabbath, and the Post Office was not open, as well as our unwillingness to start the team on a Sabbath. A report reached us that the deer team and drivers were at Icy Cape--- due to sickness of the drivers. We heard this in the middle of January and immediately I despatched a dog team which learned the misleading nature of the report. Some one by the same name as a herder was sick at Icy Cape, and the addition of the deer still being there was made before the report reached us.

Why the mail has failed to appear we can only conjecture. So soon as we can ascertain I shall write you a complete account, also the P. O. department. I do not know what action they will take. It depends largely on the nature and validity of the excuse I presume.

We rather fear that the deer have encountered some places where the pasturage is not abundant and so have become weakened. In view of this fear have decided to send a dog team on this next trip, and a white man goes in charge. I fear a slight excuse might give an Eskimo ground for delay, and so am endeavoring to avoid this possibility.

I can no doubt give you a complete story of the difficulties, results, &c. Dr. Marsh is sending a dog team along, too, with the mail team to look out and care for the herders in case they are found sick, and to insure their return in time for fawning. One of the herders accompanies it.

The school though not so large as formerly, is going on nicely and a good average attendance is being maintained. Last month about 31. Whoever comes up to take Dr. Marsh's place should be appointed Postmaster before coming as down there he can make his necessary bonds &c. which might be impossible up here. To keep up a mail route a P. O. is of course a necessity.

The health of our families and of the people has been very good, indeed so far as fatal results are concerned. There was however an epidemic of something akin to mumps, and with results much the same but to my knowledge there were no fatal cases.

The winter has been a comparatively mild one, the thermometer not quite reaching -50° on one day. A few days ago it was +26°, due to a strong S. W. wind.

We are enduring the winter very comfortably indeed, notwithstanding the absence of our supplies, &c.

We learned that the Thetis got up as far as Icy Cape. The natives say the Captain was not seen on deck while there but that it was reported to them that he was "sleeping"! Rather disastrous for us however.

Mrs. Spriggs unites with me in kind regards to you and your family.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) S. R. Spriggs.

P. S. Will you kindly ascertain whether, if the Post Office here should be taken up, owing to the leaving of the Postmaster. I should be expected to run the mail route, for the benefit of those who wish their mail brought up from Katzebue or Pt.Hope and delivered to them here

C O P Y.

Barrow, Alaska.

Feb. 16, '04.

Hon. Sheldon Jackson,
Gen'l Agt. for Ed'n,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Doctor Jackson:

Last evening the first mail, overland arrived, and I am hastening to write and send it by a sled which will overtake the mail team.

We learn that the mail was eleven days overdue at Kotzebue, and here is was 17 days overdue. It has shown me that to run the mail route with deer it is necessary to have two or three relays on the road as well as at the end. The deer travel well for moderately short distances, but not for long distances, as they are unable to obtain their food in concentrated form and must needs eat long and often.

To establish a relay at intermediate points this year was practically an impossibility, owing to the failure to arrive of the Thetis, and our supply vessels. Money is of no avail when food &c. is wanting. And so we could not establish relays as, has been shown to us, is necessary. The distance to cover is very long. Men here who know the country well, say that in travelling the mileage will exceed the geographical distance by about 20 or 25 miles in every hundred on account of the sinuous nature of the path that must be taken, especially so among the mountains between Cape Lisbourne and Kotzebue. So that makes close on 700 miles.

So you see the need of a relay. What then do you think when you hear that on account of a ship being caught in the ice at Kotzebue they used up all available deer, and our boys who took down 6 deer could get three only to replace them, two of which were wild unbroken deer.

They reached Icy Cape, the 1st settlement from Pt. Hope, with 5 deer, and from there hired dogs reaching here last evening, the 15th, at about 11 P. M.

The carriers are to be commended for getting here at all. Otpello and Elaktoona of course went to Pt. Hope this year but their deer too were tired from travelling and no relief could be obtained from them.

The mail however at Kotzebue just nicely caught the mail going South and here it is in time enough for to answer by the outgoing mail So that for all practical purposes the mail is on time, and possibly as this is the first attempt the Department may deal lenient with me-- I trust so.

Dr Driggs reports that they were held there several days on thei way by storms. Perhaps his statement to that effect obtained may accompany this letter as I shall send it open for that purpose as far as Pt. Hope.

Thus is seen the wisdom of using a dog team for this trip. There will be two teams as far as Icy Cape one of which will be utilized to carry dog feed, by which time the other sled will be somewhat lightened by the decrease of its stores and then one sled will suffice to Pt. Hope and to Kotzebue.

Dr. Marsh has written to Mr. C. J. Boyle, sup't &c. of routes &c. for this division regarding the mail, giving pretty much these reasons for the mail's delay. His favorable action will perhaps aid matters.

This may aid you in presenting specific reasons for the mail's delay, and aid in obtaining at least a fair remuneration.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) S. R. Spriggs.

COPY.

Point Hope, April 4, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

At the request of the Rev. Mr. Spriggs at Point Barrow, I write to inform you that, at the time when the mail carriers from Point Barrow were here in December and January, that the weather was quite stormy and the winds high and continuous.

I do not believe that under the same conditions, any reindeer team could have pushed it through and made any better time than Mr. Spriggs Mail carrier did.

Yours &c.,
(signed) John B. Driggs

June 27, 1904.

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger,
Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you copies of letters received from Point Barrow, Alaska, dated February 11th and 16th, 1903, also a letter from John B. Driggs, Episcopal Missionary , dated April 4, 1904; also stamped envelopes showing that one mail has been received and a letter showing that two mails have been received at Kotzebue.

Rev. S.R.Spriggs, our missionary who has the contract, is meeting unforeseen difficulties on a new route and was unable to make the provision that he wished to in advance by reason of the failure of the United States Revenue Cutter Thetis and the Schooner with his supplies to reach Barrow last summer on account of the ice, consequently they were left without any provisions for their own use or for the equipping of the mail service. While it seems that the mail was late at both ends of the route yet the delay did not interfere at all with the second trip from Point Barrow south or the first trip from Kotzebue to Nome. If it had been on time at Kotzebue it could not have left any sooner than it did for the States, as notwithstanding the delay it arrived in time for the connections.

With regard to the enclosed letter which was written several days ago concerning the confining of the mail to first-class matter if that does not seem the wisest thing to do then allow me to suggest that it be confined to 100 pounds each way.

Dr. H. R. Marsh, the medical missionary who is Postmaster expects to come out this coming summer to the States on account of his wife's health. The Mission Board in New York have been trying to find some one to take his place but up to last accounts have not found their man. If they find one in time to reach there this fall I will let you know at once in order that he may be appointed Postmaster in the place of Dr. Marsh.

There is at Wainwright Inlet within a hundred miles of Barrow, a Moravian Missionary, John H. Kilbuck, who could be made Postmaster, but he is up there where it would be difficult for him to prepare the necessary papers, unless you can authorize the commanding officer of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis to do the work for your office--- the Captains of the Revenue Cutters are legally empowered in these waters to administer the oath,&c.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

June 27, 1904.

Mrs. William Libbey,

Princeton, New Jersey.

My dear Friend:

I wrote you Saturday that I could address your ladies meeting the last Monday in March or April, 1905. I would suggest that it will be a safer proposition to make the time the last Monday in March (D.V.) as some years I am required to start to Alaska before the last Monday in April.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

L.E.C.

June 27, 1904.

Miss Ina Walton,
Gravina, Ketchikan,
Alaska.

Madam:

A few days ago, I wrote you, that if you wished to remain another year at Gravina, in charge of the school, you could do so. Since then reports and complaints have reached this Office, that you spend too much time in Ketchikan and have failed to show the interest in your school work that was expected of you. The Government schools to the Indians, are on a somewhat different basis to what they are among the white children. In a public school attended by white children, the religious influences are largely left to the home training, but in a school attended by Indians, whom the government is trying to bring out of barbarism, into civilization, no teacher can secure the highest success, that has not only a Christian character , but also a missionary spirit. To properly influence the Indians and native pupils, requires greater diligence, self denial and character on the part of the teacher, than if she was in charge of a similar number of white children. Unless you feel it a privilege to give yourself wholly to the work at Gravina, it is better that you should make a change.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

345 A

June 2nd, 1904.

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger,
Second Assistant Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose you copies of letters received from Point Barrow, Alaska, dated February 11th and 16th, 1903, also a letter from John B. Driggs, Episcopal Missionary , dated April 4, 1904; also stamped envelopes showing that one mail has been received and a letter showing that two mails have been received at Kotzebue.

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Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

8th & G. Sts
June 29 4

Harry S. Welch Esq
810 F. St. City

Sir. In reply to yours of June 27th
I will sell lots 6 + 7. Blk 4 Sorette
Brookland at 25 cts per Sq foot.
for Cash or on time.

I called twice on you yesterday
Perhaps it will be convenient to
Call on me at Bureau of Education
between 12 + 1 P.M. any day.

Yours very truly
Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

June 29, 1904.

Mr. Herbert B. Huntley,
Haller Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Sir:

Yours of June 22d, enclosing check for $650.16), net proceeds, of the Cedar Street warrants, is received, with thanks. Have you received a copy of the Reindeer Report, for 1903? If not and you desire a copy, let me know and I will take pleasure in forwarding the same.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 29, 1904.

The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your letter with regard to a complimentary copy of the Declaration of Independence, is received. If the same is conditioned upon an implied purpose to subscribe for Dr. John Lord's "Beacon Lights of History", I must frankly say, that I am not in condition to subscribe. If, however, you see fit to send me the Declaration of Independence, address, me at U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. It will give me pleasure to forward the same to the Library of Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, where it will be greatly appreciated and carefully preserved. This institution is the only college outside of mormon influences, for a radius of five hundred miles from Salt Lake.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

June 30, 1904.

Mr. A. M. Cleland,
General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific R. R.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

If it is still in accordance with your rules please mail me the usual clergyman's half-fare permit over the lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Probably the only use I may have for it during the year will be on a trip from Hancock, Michigan by the way of Ashland and Duluth to St. Paul in the course of a week or two. It is pleasant however to feel that I have got a half-fare ticket in my pocket!

I hope you received the Reindeer Report for 1903 recently issued from the Government Printing Office,--- if you have not let me know and I will send you another copy.

If you have printed a copy of the Wonderland for 1904 kindly send me a copy. Where is Mr. Charles S. Fee now?

I continue to send such teachers as I can over your line to the Pacific.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

June 30, 1904.

Mr. D. B. Martin,
Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

About the first of January I wrote to the late Mr. John K. Cowen, who was well acquainted with me, for his endorsement to yourself for the usual clergyman's half-fare permit, which I have held for years over your line East of the Ohio River. I did not know at the time of his serious illness and presume that the letter was never sent to your desk. Since then I have been so pressed with work that I have neglected to apply to you directly until now.

I am a minister of the Presbyterian denomination residing in Washington, D.C., having no local pastorate, but like a Bishop of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist Churches, have an oversight over many ministers and churches, and during the year visiting many congregations through the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Maryland and Delaware, making missionary addresses. In 1897 I was the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Trusting that you can renew my half-fare permit for the present year, I remain

Very respectfully yours,
(Rev) Sheldon Jackson D.D. LL.D.

U.S. General Agent &c.

June 30, 1904.

Mr. C. A. Cairns,
G. P. & T. C. & N.W. R.R.
22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Kindly mail me a clergyman's half-fare permit trip ticket from Chicago to Hancock, Michigan and return, good for 30 days.

I am the Missionary Superintendent of the Presbyterian Church for Southeast Alaska, and was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in 1897, and am well-known to all of the Chicago Presbyterian Ministers.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain

Very truly yours,

(Rev) Sheldon Jackson (D.D. LL.D).

General Agent, &c.

June 30, 1904.

Mr. P. S. Eustis,

P. T. M. General Office C. B. & Q. Railway,

Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

If it is in accordance with your rules kindly mail me a half-fare permit good from Minneapolis or St. Paul to St. Louis with return trip from St. Louis to Chicago.

I am a missionary superintendent of the Presbyterian denomination for Southeast Alaska. In 1897 I was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and am well-known to all the Chicago Presbyterian Ministers of that Church. In years gone by when my headquarters were at Denver, Colorado, I carried an annual free pass over your lines for many years.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

(Rev) Sheldon Jackson (D.D. LL.D)

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

June 30, 1904.

Mrs. Helen Sinclair Robinson,
Makaweli, Kauai,
Hawaiian Islands.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

A short time after writing my letter of June 8th, your son called at the Office, on the afternoon that he was leaving Washington. At the time I was over to one of the Departments on government business and consequently missed seeing him. Upon my return to my office, I telephoned around to several of the hotels, to find out where he was stopping and located him, just as he was leaving, for the train, consequently, I missed him and I never think of it without regret, it would have been such a pleasure to have made his acquaintance.

I suppose that now you are getting ready to return to your Island home. I hope that you may have a pleasant and safe journey.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

(COPY)

Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, July 13, 1903.

Dear Dr. Jackson:

The supply schooner has not come yet, and we are fearful lest we shall be kept waiting here all summer when we want to be "vacated," looking over the island, gathering our winter's salmon and moving the reindeer herders' house. Could not some intimation of the probable route of the vessel be sent us in advance?

We are not yet assured that there will be any Lapps here this coming winter, though it is to be hoped we may persuade Anti to remain. Ole Pulk wants $500 a year and food and clothes, as this year. This we could not give and besides do not consider him worth what he gets in the reindeer enterprise. Anti's sole objection is a possibility of your deducting money for the deer whose death he caused last winter. For the season of 1904-1905 we believe the best results would follow the placing of an energetic white man here instead of the Lapps--- as an assistant---one who understands boating, fishing, with some knowledge of reindeer if possible. I would suggest that inquiry be made among the Presbyterians of New Brunswick, or Newfoundland, for a Scotchman, Norwegian, or Canadian, a man whose natural desires would be to save the heathen souls, one who loves God's word and would be continually zealous to instil that love in others. His wife would be a great help. These people need to see Christian homes and families.

The school work is enough to keep two teachers busy. The men and women want to come. I did not feel that I could continue with the adult class last winter, though the men wanted it. One man came in on the 11th and the earnestness of his face as he begged to be taught was painful. He asked me to write his name for him, and he took it away. I gave him a copy book, pencil and reading book, and started him on the first few sounds. He wants to come whenever I am not at work. He is one of two brothers Mr. Hamilton warned away from the Reindeer Camp and insisted on them paying a fine of four fox skins for living in the camp last winter against orders. My judgment was that he should pay two skins at once, but if he waited until the "Bear" came, the fine should be four. He evidently thought I would not be sustained, so postponed payment and was dismayed to find he had to pay the four.

If Capt. Healy had also seen fit to arrest Mu-u-kok who had run away the morning the "Thetis" xame, just as his brother had done lasy year, I am satisfied that almost a death blow would have been dealt any future attempts at intimidation of those occupying this station, and a most beneficial influence exerted on the manufacture of "gun water" here I had hoped that one case of distillation I knew about, which occurred last winter, would be thoroughly investigated and the guilty ones at least warned or perhaps punished, but Capt. Healy was like the pro consul of Acaia, Gallio, who "cared for none of these things."

However we feel on a better footing with the people than ever--- some appear to listen, while others come to church only to go to sleep or laugh at the most solemn warnings of God. This is the month in which each member of a family goes to the ancestral home or "place" though miles away, and there, after kindling a small fire, put on it or the embers, some plug tobacco, Russian tobacco, walrus flipper and fish, wash themselves in front and behind with the palm of the hand and hope to be free from sickness. Oh, the love and mercy and patience of our God. The manner in which this and many similar performances are carried out shows a lack of sincerity---they do not half believe it all themselves yet persist in it because they have done so for time past, long long ago and are afraid to make any change. At a funeral service not long ago, the mother of Omug o u, whose sister-in-law had died, acted as chief director, and just outside the village, the procession was halted and some of the more personal effects destroyed and each member of the immediate family taken behind the corpse and the ceremony of washing them from the spirit of sickness and death was gone through. This is usually done with the dead person's drinking cup, using the bottom next to the person, passing it three times down the back and three times down the front. Then the cup is mutilated and thrown away. This time the mother did the acts very perfunctorily, barely touching each one, and failing to repeat the prayer, tho' laughing most of the time. After returning from the burial place on the mountain, I had a long talk with Omungou and he admitted he did not believe it all, but was afraid to change. Will you not take every means at your command to lay before the praying people of America our work and people this winter? O for a mighty pouring out of the Holy Spirit on St. Lawrence Island this winter! Pray that the missionaries may be filled more than full, that the people may be convicted of sin and a need of a Saviour, and that they may be given boldness to confess the Lord Jesus.

Thank you very much for the book and magazines---"Review of Reviews", Record of Christian Work", "Evangelist", "Great Round World," etc.

Your brother in Christ,
Edgar O. Campbell.

You will remember Miukok as having caused much trouble to Messrs. Doty and Lerigo.

See if our energetic executive, the Hon. President--can find time to execute the laws against the whiskey selling and making. Put a detective on every whaler.

COPY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General
Division of Contracts

Washington, June 30, 1904.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 10th instant, relative to mail service on route #78125, Barrow to Kotzebue, Alaska, I have to inform you that instructions have been given to limit the weight of mails to be carried over this route to one hundred pounds per single trip, preference being given:-

1st. to letters,
2nd. to newspapers separately addressed, and
3rd. to other classes of mail matter.

Very respectfully,
(signed) G. F. Stone,
Acting Second Ass't Postmaster General.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education,
Department of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

C O P Y.

Nome, Alaska, June 13, 1904.

The Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I received your letter signed by Avting Attorney General Day of date March 16th, 1904, relating to the protection of Government reindeer herds in Alaska.

I have investigated the matter and find that my commissioner at Nulato on the Yukon is not at fault at all. The letter of Reindeer Superintendent Lind was written by him upon rumor merely.

I am thoroughly convinced that no reindeer herdsmen were threatened with arrest at any time by Commissioner Busch, and that Superintendent Lind took alarm at a shadow.

Respectfully,

(signed) ALFRED S. MOORE,

District Judge.

4198 L.E.C.

July 1, 1904.

Miss Annie Coodialook,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Friend:

Yours of April 5th, is still on my desk, unanswered, how the time does fly. The letters you sent for your home, I sent by Mr. Hamilton, who is my helper in Alaska work. He is now on his way to Alaska.

Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, will leave Point Barrow, this summer. The Missionary Society in New York, are trying to find another Doctor to go and live there and be a physician to the people.

I have sent lumber to build a new house at Wainwright Inlet, only one hundred miles south of Barrow and have sent there, Mr. & Mrs. John H. Kilbuck, who were missionaries to the Eskimo on the Kuskokwim River. They are now going to the Eskimo, at Wainwright.

I hope you will study hard and learn all you can, so that when you go back to your people, you can teach them many things.

Very truly your friend,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education inAlaska.

(Enclosure).

L.E.C.

July 1, 1904.

Miss Vasha M. Nakootkin,
Indian School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Friend:

Yours of March 25th, I find is still unanswered, on my desk, but I presume you have already gone to the country. I hope you have a good place, with pleasant people, who will love and help you learn.

I will send this to the school at Carlisle, and they will probably send it to your country home.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

(Enclosure).

L.E.C.

July 1, 1904.

Rev. H. P. Corser,
Wrangell,
Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 18th, came while I was absent at the General Assembly. Upon my return the accumulated correspondence was so great that I found your letter buried under the accumulation. I see no reason why it will not be proper to loan the school books that were left from 1903, for the use of the Indian school, at Wrangell, and you are authorized to procure them and have them used, if the school needs them. I am surprised that they have been stored in Reed's Warehouse, and that storage is being charged for them. The Government did not authorize their storage and is not liable for the storage charges. I am very sorry for the church difficulty, which seemed to have arisen at Wrangell, and trust that now, that the board of Home Missions has sent in a good minister, to that point, that you and he will be able to adjust matters satisfactorily. The prosperity of Zion, is to precious to be injured through personal misunderstandings and now that you have a reasonable man like Mr. Kirk to confer with, I trust that the difficulties will disappear.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

July 1, 1904.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D. D.,
Lincoln University,
Pennsylvania.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

I have been so crowded with my spring work for Alaska, that I have not found even a moment, to answer your letter of April 26th.

I do not see any time in the near future, when I will be at Philadelphia. If you have not yet gone away for the summer, can you not run down and see me, at Washington? I will share the expense with you.

Mrs. Jackson and I, expect to spend the summer in Washington. I may be called the middle of next week, to go to Lake Superior region, after some Finn herders. If I do so I will probably be gone for ten days.

Kind regards to Mrs. Stewart.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

July 1, 1904.

Rev. William Fiske Brown, D. D.,

Beloit,

Wisconsin.

My dear Brother:

On April 7th, 1900, you wrote me, that you were preparing a book on the growth of some Wisconsin Home Missionaries. Has the same been published? If so, where can I procure a copy?

Did you receive my Annual Report on the Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska? The Report for 1903, has been sent out during the last couple of weeks. If you have not received your copy, please drop me a postal and I will send you another.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

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Washington, D. C., July 2, 1904.

The Honorable
The Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Dr. H. Richmond Marsh, the Postmaster at Barrow, Alaska, will leave that point this summer and return to the States for hospital treatment for his wife.

What steps are necessary to be taken for the appointment of a deputy? Will you kindly have the proper officer prepare the necessary papers which can be sent to Dr. Marsh for his signature? Or, if you prefer allow me to suggest that Mrs. Samuel R. Spriggs, who is the wife of the Government teacher at that place, be appointed either temporarily or permanently as Postmaster.

If this seems to you the better way please have the necessary papers, blank bonds, &c., made out for her to sign.

The only opportunity of getting these papers to Barrow this season will be their immediate preparation and sending by the care of Captain Hamlet, commanding officer of the Revenue Cutter THETIS, who makes the one annual trip to Barrow. The Thetis sails from Nome the last of July. Capt. Hamlet by virtue of his position can also administer oaths. Allow me to suggest, if this action is taken, that you address a communication to Capt. Hamlet, Nome, Alaska, and enclose the papers to him with the request that he will execute them upon his arrival at Barrow.

This is a matter of very great importance to the Bureau of Education, who have both a Government school and a reindeer station at that place.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1904.

The Honorable

The Postmaster General.

Sir:

The Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, have established a public school and reindeer station at Wainwright Inlet, 100 miles south of Barrow, on the Postoffice Mail Route No. 78125. It is very important that the teachers and employes of the Government at that point receive their mail when the mail pouch passes northward from Kotzebue to Barrow. I would therefore respectfully suggest that a postoffice be established at that place and the name "Wainwright" be given it, and that Mrs. John H. Kilbuck, wife of the Government superintendent be appointed postmaster of the same. If this meets your approval please have the necessary papers for both the office and the postmaster made out and sent to Capt. Hamlet, commanding the Revenue Cutter Thetis, Nome, Alaska, with the request that he take them to Wainwright on his Arctic cruise and have them executed Capt. Hamlet has authority to administer oaths.

Barrow to Kotzebue Alaska

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Sheldon Jackson

L.E.C.

July 5, 1904.

Honorable John W. Yerkes,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am engaged in preparing a paper, on Temperance Legislation in Alaska, and will consider it a favor if you will explain to me the effect of an Internal Revenue Stamp, for a retail liquor dealer, in Alaska,where Congress had prohibited the manufacture, sale and importation, of liquor.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L. E. C.

July 5, 1904.

Mrs. Randall,
1010 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Madam:

Mr. Little, who occupied one of your rooms recently, speaks so highly of your house, that I write to know, if I could get a room, commencing about the 13th, of July, and at what price? I will be alone.

Please address your reply to me, c/o of Mr. J. H. Jasberg, Hancock, Michigan.

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

July 5, 1904.

Mr. D. B. Martin, M. P. T.,
General Office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for the Clergyman's half fare permit, which you so kindly sent me on Saturday. The company will not lose anything, by the consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

July 5, 1904.

Mr. J. Keeley,
Managing Editor Tribune,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have before me your letter of October 28th, 1903, asking for a copy of my photograph. If you have not yet received it, kindly drop me a postal and I will attend to it. When your letter of last fall was received, I was intending to have a new photo taken, and probably delayed replying to you, for that photo. That purpose has been delayed and practically given up for the present, if you will, therefore, notify me, if you have not received a photograph, I will send it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

July 5, 1904.

Governor John G. Brady,
Alaska Building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Governor:

I enclose you a letter which speaks for itself. I expect to be sent to Hancock, Michigan, the last of this week on important business for the Government and will probably next week come for two or three days to St. Louis. Where will I find you? Write me care of J. H. Jasberg, Hancock, Michigan.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

L.E.C.

July 5, 1904.

Rev. W. S. Holt, D. D.,
350 14th Street,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Dr. Holt:

Yours of June 29th, is just received. It is very difficult knowing just what to say, concerning Governor Brady's chances for reappointment, except that they seem favorable. The President, will probably not take action in the matter, before, September and possibly even later. It would be a helpful thing, if some of the leading Presbyterians, in Oregon, would ask the Oregon Congressmen, to write letters to the President, asking for Brady's re-appointment. It will also be of service, if leading citizens of Oregon write to the President in Brady's behalf.

With regard to the Agency at Neah Bay, I will see Mr. Jones, the Indian Commissioner, who is the son of a Welch Presbyterian minister. Mr. Jones, himself, being a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Please assure Mrs. Ladd, that anything that I can do at any time to assist in helping the Neah Bay enterprise, they must not hesitate to call upon me. It is impossible in Washington always, to secure what you need, but I am always willing to make the trial.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

I mail you to-day
a copy of the last
Reindeer Report.

L.E.C.

July 7, 1904.

Messrs. A. Hoen & Co.,
Station O.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

The maps are received. I enclose you vouchers and duplicate, to be signed in duplicate and returned to this Office for payment, by the Government. I enclose you my personal check, for $67.50 in payment for the maps ordered by the various Missionary Societies.

Kindly make out ~~the~~ receipted bills to the following parties and mail them to me, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Woman's Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y 1000 copies, fifty dollars ($50.).

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church, (Chicago branch,) fifty copies, $2.50 .

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church, (New York branch,) fifty copies, $2.50 .

Society of Friends, Los Angeles, California, one hundred copies, $5.00 .

Baptist American Home Missionary Society, New York, one hundred copies, $5.00

Woman's Baptist Home Missionary Society, Boston, Mass., fifty copies, $2.50 .

Very truly yours,
Sheldon Jackson
U. S. General Agent &c

4 Enclosures.

L.B.C.

July 7, 1904.

Mr. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M.,
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for clerical permit, from Chicago to Hancock and return, which has just been received.

Very sincerely yours,

(Rev) Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

And Missionary of Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church

July 7, 1904.

Woman's Missionary Society of the
Methodist Episcopal Church,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Madam:

I send you by registered mail 50 copies of the Alaska Map, for which you will please remit me for the publisher $2.50.

Hoping they will reach you in good order, I remain

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 7, 1904.

Woman's Missionary Siciety,
of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Chicago, Ill.

Madam:

In accordance with your request I send you by registered mail 50 copies of the Alaska Map, for which you will kindly remit me for the Publisher $2.50.

Hoping they will be received in good order, I remain

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 7, 1904.

Mrs. James McWhinnie,
510 Tremont Temple,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam:

In accordance with your request I send you by registered mail 50 copies of the Alaska Map, for which you will kindly remit me for the publisher $2.50.

Hoping they will be received in good order, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent.

July 7, 1904.

Miss Catherine Rue,
Literature Dept., W.B.H.M.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Madam:

I send you by registered mail 1000 copies of the Alaska Map, which I hope you will safely receive. Please remit me for the publisher $50. (10 Rolls of 100 Maps each)

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 7, 1904.

Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D.
Secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Soc'y,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request I send you by registered mail 100 copies of the Alaska Map. Please remit me for the publisher $5.00 for the same.

Hoping the Maps will be received in good order, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 7, 1904.

Mr. I. H. Cammack,
111 Figueroa Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir:

I send you by registered mail 100 copies of the Alaska Map which I hope will be received in good order. Please remit me for the publisher $5.00 for the same.

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

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July 18, 1904.

Miss Martha Van Marter,
C/o W.H.M.Society,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

Your check for $2.50 for Maps was awaiting my return to the Office this morning. I will send you a regular receipt as soon as it is signed by the Printer.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 18, 1904.

Miss Gertrude L. Davis,
510 Tremont Temple,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friend:

Yours of July 8th enclosing a check for $2.50 for maps was awaiting my return to this city this morning. I will send you a regular receipt as soon as signed by the Printer.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 18, 1904.

Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D.,
Corresponding Secretary A.B.H.M.Socity,
312 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of July 9th enclosing check of $5.00 for Maps was awaiting my return to the Office this morning. I will send you a regular receipt as soon as the Printer has signed it.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 18, 1904.

Miss Sarah De Line,
C/o W. H. M. Society,
57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Madam:

Yours of July 13th enclosing $2.50 for Maps was awaiting my return to the city. I will send you a regular receipt as soon as signed by the Printer.

Yours respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 18, 1904.

Mr. M. Murray,
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Sir:

Yours of July 8th is received and would have been attended to sooner but I was out of the city and have returned to my desk only this morning.

The printed slips that you sent me concerning the policy No. 22460, due on the 10th of July, said that the premium was $100.84 and the dividend $36.64, which subtracted from the 100.84 leaves $64.20, which amount my check of July 6th covered. I wish you would look up the printed notice and return it to me. If I have made a mistake I will send you another check.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 18, 1904.

Messrs. A. Hoen & Co.,
Station O, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs:

On July 8th I sent you fifty dollars for 100 Maps of Alaska for Presbyterian Women; $2.50 for the M. E. women of Chicago; $2.50 for the M. E. Women of New York; $2.50 for the Baptist Women of Boston, Mass.; $5.00 for Friends of California; and $5.00 for the American Baptist ~~[illegible]~~ Home Missionary Society of New York N. Y.

I return you the bills for your signature. When signed please remail them to me at Washington, D. C.

The enclosed bill made out to me for 50 Maps you can make out to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, New York, N. Y. for 100 Maps at $5.00

You will please change the bill against the Bureau of Education from 200 Maps to 150 copies at $7.50. You will also kindly sign your name on the bottom line of the Government voucher in duplicate before returning the same to me, (as this is a regulation of the U. S. Treasury Department) and I will at once have it audited and sent to the Disbursing Office for payment.

I have been out of the city for several days or this would have been attended to ~~[illegible]~~. earlier

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
General Agent, &c

(Enclosures)

July 18, 1904.

To The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mr. G. F. Brophy, Supt. of Renewal Dept.,

Sir:

Your letter of July 16th calling my attention to unpaid premium No. 22460, is received.

I drew my check for the same on July 6th and upon my return to the city this morning I find that the Treasurer has returned it to me, claiming that I had not paid the full amount. I have written him for full information.

Please mail me a "Descriptive Pamphlet of $5. Gold Bonds."

Very respectfully,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 19, 1904.

Rev. W. Fiske Brown, D.D.,
704 Park Avenue,
Beloit, Wisconsin.

My dear Brother:

Yours of July 14th is received and I am very sorry to hear that volume 1 of the History of Presbyterianism in Wisconsin did not sell sufficiently well to releive you from the heavy expense that you have been to, and I do not blame you for not being willing to put out volume 2. Certainly some of the wealthy Presbyterians of Wisconsin ought to put their hands in their pockets and pay the indebtedness on volume 1 and issue volume 2. The men who are able to prepare such church histories are so very few that when one is found willing to undergo the trouble of collecting information and giving it to the public, if he is not paid for the time spent, he certainly should be saved from loss in publishing. If there are any parties in Wisconsin or elsewhere whom you would think it worth while for me to try and stir up in behalf of your history, please send me their names and post-office address. Now that I know your fist volume did not meet expenses, I feel guilty at receiving a complimentary copy at your expense, and beg of you to accept the enclosed check as a delayed payment for the same.

I send you Reports, as requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c

Enclosure.

July 19, 1904.

Rev. E. E. Reed, D.D.,
Storm Lake, Iowa.

My dear Dr. Reed:

Please accept thanks for Catalogue of Buena Vista College. The printing is certainly very creditable to your press-room, bindery and to the students who did the work.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

~~Enclosure~~.

July 19, 1904.

Natural Science Association of America,
96 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Sirs:

Your offer of July 18th for Studer's Popular Ornithology, The Birds of North America, for fifteen dollars ($15.00) is accepted. I would not feel that I could afford, even at that price, to procure it for myself, but wish to present it to the Westminster College at Salt Lake City. Enclosed find my check for the amount. Please mail to me at the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure.

July 18, 1904.

Mr. J. Francis ,
G.P.Agent of C.B. & Q. R.R.,
209 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Yours of July 8th was awaiting my return to Washington and I thank you very much for an offer of a half-fare trip pass over your line from St. Paul to St. Louis. Circumstances, however, required my return from Northern Michigan to Chicago and the C & A kindly sent me through to St. Louis on clerical rates. I thank you however just as sincerely for your offer as if I had had need to avail myself of it

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c,

July 19, 1904.

Managing Editor
Chicago Tribune,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

In accordance with your request of last fall, I send you a photograph for your files.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Enclosure. Under Seperate Cover

July 19, 1904.

THE GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY,
24 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your letter of July 13th I enclose you receipt for $1.27 received March 15. I do not know how I neglected sending it at the time.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

$1.27/100

Washington D.C.
March 15th 1904

Received from Greene Consolidated Copper Company March 15, 1904, one dollar and twenty-seven cents ($1.27) being payment of interest at the rate of 5 % per annum on anticipated payments made on subscription to the new issue of stock.

Sheldon Jackson

July 19, 1904.

Mr. A. M. Cleland,
G. P. A. North Pacific R.R. Company,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Cleland:

Yours of July 6th containing half-fare trip permits to St. Paul was awaiting my return home from my trip to Hancock, Michigan. However I was detained so long on business at Hancock that I had no time to return home by the way of St. Paul and consequently did not need the permits, but I thank you all the same.

I was visiting Mr. J. H. Jasberg, a prominent Finlander at Hancock, who is securing me Finns for the reindeer work in Alaska. The last batch of herders had to be sent over the Union Pacific as they went to San Francisco, but the next batch will take the steamer from Seattle and I have requested Mr. Jasberg to send them over your line, as I always give your line the preference in sending teachers or others across the continent.

I mail you the Reindeer Report for 1903.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

July 19, 1904.

Miss Annie Cooklaook,
Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

My dear Friend:

If you had sent me the name of the family with whom you are living I would have directed this letter to you to their care, but now think it safer to send to the school and let them forward it to you. I am much pleased with your letter and hope you will continue to enjoy your new summer home.

I think when you get back to your Alaska home you will often think of your Pennsylvania homes and wish that you were back in Pennsylvania.

Yes, all the children will miss General Pratt very much. He was a good kind father to every one, but I hope that Colonel Mercer also will prove a good father when the children get acquainted with him.

I think that your brother has your father's reindeer, although I have not heard one way or the other.

Remember me very kindly to your new friends.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

Washington D.C. July 20 4

Messrs A. Hoen & Co
Station C Baltimore Md

Sirs

On July 7th I mailed you a Check on the Washington Loan & Trust Co for $67.50 in payment of the Maps ordered by the various Missionary Societies through me, to wit

Woman's Board of Home Missions Presbyterian Ch	$50.00
" " " " M. E. Ch. (Chicago)	2.50
" " " " " " " (Newark)	2.50
" " " " Bapt. Ch (Boston)	2.50
American " " " " (New York)	5.00
Society of Friends Los Angeles Cal	5.00
	$67.50

Have you received my Check?

After writing you on the 7th I went out of the City until 18th when I wrote you again enclosing the within bills which I paid July 7th & asking you to receipt them & this morning they are returned to me without your receipts. I do not understand it. Let me hear from you

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson

Enclosures.

Washington D.C.
July 20. 1904

Mr Allen W. Mallery
729 - Fourteenth St
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

In accordance with your promise Made some weeks ago that you would be able to make a payment on account in July, I write to call your attention to the Matter. You can either send Me a Check by Mail, or designate a time When I shall Call at your Office

Very Truly Yours

Sheldon Jackson
U.S. Bureau of Education

July 19, 1904.

Rev. J. H. Condit,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear brother:

Yours of June 23d is received. The telegram desired to be sent by Mr. Evans was not needed as I received a similar one from Valdez.

I am glad that you had the chance to visit San Francisco while East: am sorry to hear that Mr. Kirk had a fresh attack of rheumatism at Seattle and hope that he is all right and busy in southeast Alaska by this time.

Remember me very kindly to your family.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

If I understood yours of June 23 I am owing the Presbytery $8. for Presbyterial Assessment. If it is correct, please send me receipt.

J. H.

Washington D.C. July 20 4

Mr S. S. Campbell
Cashier Merchants Natl Bk
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir

Please place the enclosed sum to my Credit on your books -

Truly Yours
Sheldon Jackson
Gte Concord.

W.F.P. July 27, 1904.

Mr. W. N. Hartshorn,
120 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Brother Hartshorn:

Yours of July 23 is received, and I hope to be able to attend the meeting at Buffalo. Yesterday I sent you a photograph, which I hope may arrive safely. Please accept thanks for booklet of short talks, which is safely received.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

400

W.F.P. July 26, 1904.

Hon. John W. Yerkes,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please accept thanks for your letter of July 8 concerning the working of internal revenue stamps in a prohibition country. I have been absent from the city or your communication would have received an earlier response.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. July 26, 1904.

Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.,
Secretary Home Missions,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

Yours of July 8 is received concerning the fire at Gravina. I also received word on the same subject but do not see what can be done. It is true that the fifteen families have lost probably all their clothing, household furniture and property except their houses at Metlakatla. They are however able-bodied men and the fire occurs at a time when they can secure other employment at the canneries round about for the summer; consequently there will be no suffering on account of provision. The native owners of the mill probably have been left badly in debt by the fire. There is no expectation of rebuilding the mill. It would be a helpful matter if some wealthy parties could give them a little relief, but it does not seem hardly worth while to make a general appeal through the papers to the public. When Mr. Duncan's sawmill burned at Metlakatla an appeal was made and sufficient funds sent from New York and Boston to replace the mill, but those funds probably were given with reference to helping the colony rather than individuals. It was, however, practically so much money given to Mr. Duncan individually and which is now counted among his personal property.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

W.F.P. July 26, 1904.

Rev. J. W. Countermine,

1906 Palm Avenue,

Sioux City, Iowa.

My dear Brother:

Your letter of July 19 concerning a Home Mission Day September 29 is received. I think it is very appropriate to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the historic event which led to the establishment of our church from the Missouri River to California and from Canada to old Mexico. I do not know how largely you are planning for that day. It occurs to me that it would be a very appropriate thing, if you have not already planned it, to invite in such Presbyterians from western Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, and the "regions beyond" so far as they might be able to attend. I am sure it would create some enthusiasm especially through Nebraska and Iowa. The season of prayer on Prospect Hill in '69 will be as memorable in the annals of the Presbyterian Church in the United States as the better known "Haycock prayer meeting" at Williams College is in connection with foreign missions.

In arranging for the address which you write will be expected of me kindly arrange it for inside of a building. My bronchial tubes in my old age will not allow me to make an address in the open air. It will give me great pleasure (D. V.) to attend.

Yours very cordially,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y.

W.F.P. July 26, 1904.

~~Miss Frances Willard,~~

~~Wrangell, Alaska.~~

~~My dear Miss Willard:~~

Sir.

The Commissioner of Education has again taken up the matter of publishing your grammar and lexicon. He fails to find sufficient explanation of the particular sound which you attach to the letter "o" when crossed by a horizontal line (ɵ). Kindly send that to me as quickly as possible. He submitted the manuscript to the Bureau of Ethnology, who sent him a flattering letter, a copy of which I enclose to you.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Mr. William A. Kelly,

Sitka, Alaska.

Copy.

Smithsonian Institution,
Bureau of American Ethnology,
Washington, D. C.

July 21, 1904.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

I am sending you by messenger the manuscript of the 'Hlingit grammar and vocabulary left with Mr. Swanton this morning. Mr. Swanton's report is as follows:

"Having made a careful examination of the grammar and vocabulary of the 'Hlingit of southeastern Alaska, prepared by William A. Kelly and Francis H. Willard, I fell ready to recommend it as an accurate piece of work, worthy of immediate publication by the Bureau to which it has been submitted."

Mr. Swanton calls my attention to the use, in the manuscript, of the letter c and the letter c crossed by a horizontal line, (ȼ), for particular sounds, but states that he fails to find sufficient explanation of these symbols. The attention of the author might be called to this point. Mr. Swanton further states that the matter contained in this paper is of such a nature as to be of use to this Bureau in the printed form when we come to prepare final publications upon this language.

Very truly yours,

(signed) W. H. Holmes

Chief.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

L.E.G.

AGREEMENT.
Between

U. S. Bureau of Education and John Wuori

Know all men by this agreement entered into this 25th day of April A. D., 1904 between W. T. Harris for and in behalf of the Bureau of Education, party of the first part, and John Wuori party of the second part.

Witnesseth:

First, That the party of the second part hereby agrees, for one year from May 1st, 1904 to herd, break, milk, and care for reindeer, make and care for sleds, harness and skees, tan reindeer skins, raise and train for herding all the herder dogs that are placed under his care, or that shall be born during the year; said dogs to be the property of the Government; and a penalty of ten dollars shall be collected from his salary for every herder pup or dog killed or allowed to be killed through the connivance directly or indirectly of the party of the second part; make fish nets, catch, dry, and smoke fish, build log huts or sod houses, make journeys when required by the superintendent of the Bethel or Copper Alaska Station, teach Eskimo men to do all these things, give willing obedience to the rules and regulations made from time to time by the Bureau of Education, and do any and all such service as may be required by the superintendent at Bethel or Copper River.

Second, The party of the second part further agreed, under a leader provided by the party of the first part, to drive a herd of reindeer across the country from Bethel, Kuskokwim river, to or in the neighborhood of Copper Center, Alaska, between the months of November and April;

Third. In return for such services the party of the first part will cause to be paid annually to the party of the second part six-hundred dollars.

And the party of the first part will supply the party of the second part and his family, if any, with shelter, or tent, together with the following monthly rations:

Flour, 35lbs.; oatmeal, 3 lbs.; peas, 1 1/2 lbs.; green coffee, 5 lbs.; cube sugar, 4 lbs.; butter, 3 lbs.; bacon, 12 lbs.; roast beef, 6 lbs.; baking powder, 1 lb.; soap, 1 lb.; matches, 1 pkg.; molasses, 1 qt.; and condensed milk, 4 cans. Potatoes when the Station has any.

Fourth. If the party of the second part shall at any time during the continuance of this agreement refuse to carry out the letter and spirit of the same, he thereby ceases any longer to be in the employ of the above, and the Bureau of Education is released from any further payment or support to the party of the second part.

Fifth. It is further agreed that the party of the first part will pay traveling expenses to Alaska for the party of the second part, and his family, if any.

Made and subscribed in duplicate at Hancock, Michigan, the date above mentioned.

W. T. Harris
Party of the first part.

John Wuori
Party of the second part.

Witnesses:
John J. Hakkern

J. H. Jasberg

W.F.P.

July 27, 1904.

Mrs. M. M. Harding,
P. O. Box 488,
Sacramento, Cal.

Madam:

Yours of May 17 enclosing 50 cents for a map of the Philippines and one of Cuba is received. I regret to say that I have been so driven that I have been unable to go out and find the maps you want. They are not published by the office in which I am, and I am not sure just which office does publish them. I think at one time the War Department published such maps, but whether they have any left I could not say. Suppose you write to the Librarian of the War Department, Washington, D. C., for the maps. If you secure them let me know and I will return you the 50 cents.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y.

Valdez, Alaska, July 11, 1904.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of June 18 has been received. I have made inquiry concerning supplies and transportation and can inform you as follows: If the supplies are not needed until December or January it will be much cheaper to wait until they can be sledded in. At present the transportation companies are charging 40 ¢ to 50 ¢ per pound for packing to Copper Center. In the winter it can be contracted for at not more than 15 ¢ and possibly as low as 12-1/2 ¢ per pound, depending upon the trail and the competition in contracting.

We have three large supply stores that thoroughly understand packing for the trail and the difference between valdez and Seattle prices I am sure would be more than compensated for by proper packing here and less liability of loss.

I am enclosing a list of prices for staple articles in quantity here today from the firm of Levy & Co. They make a specialty of putting up outfits such as you suggest. I might add that in a conversation with our mail inspector here he made some statements which may prove of interest to you. The quantity of mail over the route to Copper Center is limited to 200 pounds each way per month or 4800 during the year. July August and September are the light months and during those months a limited amount of franked mail can be delivered. There is now in the office here about 150 pounds of franked matter from the Department that can be done up in small packages and forwarded according to the amount of first-class mail received during the above months. This is being done. No heavy boxes can be forwarded. There was still one sack of mail left over from the amount accumulated last winter when the 150 pounds now in the office was received.

I am interested in what you have to say about school matters. Commissioner Kelly has also written me that $50 per month could be raised in addition to the amount paid by the Government if suitable teachers could be secured. While it is possible it seems to me that it will be pretty hard for the Kodiak people to raise $450 during the nine months for school purposes. They really ought to do it and the work is well worth the additional compensation. I am frequently asked by letter to recommend to you certain parties as teachers for the schools under your charge. Others come to me and personally request me to recommend them. There are many people up here I fear who are about qualified to draw the salary and probably would not injure the natives very much. I, however, will not recommend such to you and in fact will not recommend anyone unless I am very sure that he or she is competent and has the welfare of the children and community at heart.

I trust that in the near future it will be possible to have a local superintendent for this section who can visit all the schools regularly and see just what is needed. I am sure that had such a scheme been possible there would not have been any dissatisfaction at Kodiak at all last year.

I am enclosing a clipping that may prove of some interest to you. If this scheme of transportation is perfected it will solve the problem of transportation for at least 1/2 of the cost now.

I shall be glad to give you my assistance in any way possible either by information relative to this particular section or otherwise. Our school opens August 1. We are expecting a larger attendance than last year and before the close of the year it is quite probable that we will have to have other buildings and more teachers.

Mrs. Bunnell will teach again this year. I do not want her to but we can hardly get along without her. However it will be her last year of teaching, I hope. She wishes me to remember her to you.

Very respectfully,

Charles E. Bunnell,

L. B. 254,
Valdez, Alaska.

Valdez, Alaska, July 11, 1904.

Statement of price prevailing in Valdez at present for quantity order.

Sugar	per cent al	7
Flour	"	3
Bacon	"	16
Ham	"	16
Beans		4.50
Coffee, all prices from 20 ¢ upward		
Rice		6

COPY.

Copper Center, Alaska, July 6, 1904

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother:

Yours of June 11 received. I will speak first in reference to land taken for Indian Reserve. I enclose a rough map which may aid you in understanding my descriptions. A, b, c,d represents land already taken for Reserve. No. 1 at the bend of the River is the proposed building site. This tract is on west bank of Copper River and joins the Experimental Farm on the north; a, b is the line between Ex. Farm and the Reserve. The tract contains about 1280 acres. I desire to add to this Reserve a tract on the east bank of Copper River represented on map by efij. This would give to Indians both sides of the River which would be very valuable to them for fishing and give to the Indians their villages, burying ground, etc. All this tract on east bank of river is open except what you see represented on map by gkj. Last winter a party appeared on the scene and staked it for a homestead. He made no improvements on the land and disappeared. It is generally believed that he took this in the interests of the Register here who desires to get the timber from it as it is well timbered. It is not specially desirable land as agricultural land. The Indians have occupied this tract of land which was taken for a homestead from time immemorial. There are five families living on its now. They have cabins which they have built themselves. Here is the special fishing ground of these families. Here are their cachesand burying ground. It is a shame to drive these Indians from this tract. I desire only justice to all concerned and if you say include hgkj in the Reserve I will do it and feel that justice has beendone. Please instruct me. The part of the Reserve on the east bank of River would contain about 2240 acres if all is taken. The Reserve on both sides of River would contain 3520 acres.

I am now clearing land near the building site. I have moved back the cabin started and will complete it. It is 12 x 14 ft. I shall begin to sink well at once. I find the Indians are all right as a rule to work if I work with them and do as much as I expect them to do. I pay them 30 cents an hour and give them dinner and supper if they work seven hours. I could not work them if I did not feed them. I have added 15 cents an hour to the 30 cents to cover expense of food. I give to boys 25 cents per hour in money. Wages here for white labor is 50 cents per hour and board. When Indians are fed and I work with them and plan a little for them they do splendidly. I very much need some blank vouchers and subvouchers. I have written out a form and will send in separate envelope some accounts. It is necessary for me to pay Indians every evening. The only way I can do is pay them and take receipts from them. The most of them can now sign their names. All the boys near Copper Center can.

I wish you would send me the plan for combined school building and teacher's residence. I may be able to evolve something from it which we can build with logs at less expense than two buildings. Labor is very high here and everything is to hew out by hand so that I fear two buildings will cost more than money allotted.

I am more concerned about the roof than any other part of building. I have seen recently a roof put on with shingles made here and I think it a poor affair. If we could get government freighter to bring in Washington shingles next winter it would be much better. If we should plan one building I should think 10,000 would cover it. Could a certain number of reindeer be shipped from Bethel to Valdez and they be used to freight in with? I would recommend for chimney what is called safety flue. They are used almost wholly in Valdez. The outside pipe is 13 inches in diameter; the inner pipe is 8 inches. They cost about $30 apiece. All windows and window frames should be shipped in. I will look up the matter of food supplies for herdsmen. It may be that you will find it be be better to purchase on coast and ship to Valdez and secure freighters to bring in, than to depend on any merchant in Valdez.

We have been compelled to give up one of our cabins. We are now conducting school in a tent. I do not see how it will be possible to conduct school next winter. If it meets the approval of all concerned Mrs. Clevenger and I will go out in September and return in March. I can get all done that can be done before going. I can let contract for logs and lumber. I can secure hardware, windows, shingles, etc., when I reach Washington and have them in Valdez before government freight train leaves Fort Liscum for interior next winter. We could come in with herders' families in March, the best time to come in. March and September best months to get from Valdez to Copper Center.

Please excuse handwriting as working in clearing makes letter writing difficult.

Yours very truly,

(signed) G. S. Clevenger.

COPY.

July 11, 1904.

Dear Brother Jackson:

This letter not gone yet and in reading over I find I did not note what you said in reference to gardens here for the Indians The soil here will produce but little until it is broken up three years. I have investigated carefully as my first thought in bringing relief to teach them to plant gardens. I am anxious to clear all I possibly can so that we may have soil as soon as possible for vegetables. This also is one reason I was so anxious to get the McCrary homestead as it had on it two acres already in grain and has about 20 acres that has been burnt over in the past and while it is to clear yet it will produce much sooner than soil covered with moss and has green timber on it. The Indians are working well. My greatest difficulty is in attempting to give them two meals. They come so hungry it is difficult to teach them not to overeat. I take a new one and patiently get him to understand what I want done. I show him how to best do it, work him moderately at first, encourage him by commending him and I soon have a good hand for eight hours. This work has been a real schooling to them. Our first and great need here is to have food cheapened. The money which they earn buys so little when they pay from $25 to $40 for one hundred weight of flour or pay one dollar for three pounds of beans. It seems that the reindeer cannot be used until winter after next to freight with. Conditions so different here from what they are on the coast, the Yukon or Tanana that have water transportation. Flour here ten times as high as it is on the coast or three times as high as on the Yukon. The seat of the difficulty in the Indians having food here is the high price of food not in the Indian. These Indians will work and they will economize. No white man can come here and make a living under the same conditions that face these Indians.

Now the problem is how to brdge over until we xan raise gardens and have means of freighting in food.

Yours very truly,

G. S. Clevenger.

L.E.C.

AGREEMENT.
Between

U. S. Bureau of Education and John Wuori

Know all men by this agreement entered into this 25th day of April A. D., 1904 between W. T. Harris for and in behalf of the Bureau of Education, party of the first part, and John Wuori party of the second part.

Witnesseth:

First, That the party of the second part hereby agrees, for one year from May 1st, 1904, to herd, break, milk, and care for reindeer, make and care for sleds, harness and skees, tan reindeer skins, raise and train for herding all the herder dogs that are placed under his care, or that shall be born during the year; said dogs to be the property of the Government; and a penalty of ten dollars shall be collected from his salary for every herder pup or dog killed or allowed to be killed through the connivance directly or indirectly of the party of the second part; make fish nets, catch, dry, and smoke fish, build log huts or sod houses, make journeys when required by the superintendent of the Bethel or Copper Alaska Station, teach Eskimo men to do all these things, give willing obedience to the rules and regulations made from time to time by the Bureau of Education, and do any and all such service as may be required by the superintendent at Bethel or Copper River.

Second, The party of the second part further agrees, under a leader provided by the party of the first part, to drive a herd of reindeer across the country from Bethel, Kuskokwim river, to or in the neighborhood of Copper Center, Alaska, between the months of November and April.

Third. In return for such services the party of the first part will cause to be paid annually to the party of the second part six-hundred dollars.

And the party of the first part will supply the party of the second part and his family, if any, with shelter, or tent, together with the following monthly rations:

Flour, 35lbs.; oatmeal, 3 lbs.; peas, 1 1/2 lbs.; green coffee, 8 lbs.; cube sugar, 4 lbs.; butter, 3 lbs.; bacon, 12 lbs.; roast beef, 6 lbs.; baking powder, 1 lb.; soap, 1 lb.; matches, 1 pkg.; molasses, 1 qt.; and condensed milk, 4 cans. Potatoes when the Station has any.

Fourth. If the party of the second part shall at any time during the continuance of thes agreement refuse to carry out the letter and spirit of the same, he thereby ceases any longer to be in the employ of the above, and the Bureau of Education is released from any further payment or support to the party of the second part.

Fifth. It is further agreed that the party of the first part will pay traveling expenses to Alaska for the party of the second part, and his family, if any.

Made and subscribed in duplicate at Hancock, Michigan, the date above mentioned.

W. T. Harris
Party of the first part.

John Wuori
Party of the second part.

Witnesses:
John J. Bukkern
J. H. Jasberg

I Mrs John Wuori for myself & Children hereby Certify that we have this ~~day~~ --- day of ---- 1904 received from .... Grocer the Within supplies according to Agreement Made with my husband by the U.S. Bureau of Education April 25. 1904

(Signed) ~~John~~ Mrs John Wuori

Supplies according to agreement with John Wuori (Reindeer Herder) for his family (Wife and 5 Children) for the Month of July 1904

100 lb Flour @
10 lb Oat Meal @
5 lb Dried Peas @
5 lb Coffee @
14 lb Sugar @
10 lb Butter @
12 lb Bacon @
25 lb Meat @
2 lb Baking Powder @
3 qts Molasses @
30 qts Milk @
5 lb Soap @ 3 papers Matches @

Grocery man will sign here

A. R. Mackintosh
Haines Alaska

4
March 30 For sending telegram to Sheldon Jackson General Agent of Education in Alaska on Official buisness.
Copy of telegram enclosed $4.70

Copy of Telegram
A116 N.Y. via Ashcroft 902 PM
Haines Alaska March 30. 1904
Sheldon Jackson
Washington D.C.
Cabin and Sleds burned last ~~winter~~ Summer by forest fires
(Signed) A. R. Mackintosh

W.F.P.

July 30, 1904.

Mr. J. H. Jasberg,
Hancock, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

We find ourselves unable to draw any portion of the Finlanders' salary for the assistance of their families, but we think that we can accomplish the same purpose in another way. I send you a sample copy of a blank voucher for the assistance of Mrs. Wuori and family. We think that they are entitled to rations just the same at Kalumet as at Copper Center. Have a reliable grocer at Kalumet make out this bill in duplicate, sign it on the line at the bottom of page, and mail it to this office in the enclosed envelope. The bill must be made out for the same quantities and articles as is placed on the sample bill. But he need not deliver to Mrs. Wuori exactly the same things. If she wishes for instance less flour and more oatmeal, or if she wishes green peas in the place of dried ones, or any other changes, they can be made, only so that the aggregate of the bill is the same. For instance, if the bill that I send you should amount to, say, $25, the groceryman can furnish Mrs. Wuori $25 worth of any other groceries or supplies, only the bill that is sent to Washington for the supplies must be similar to the one I send you. If this works all right at the Disbursing Office then next month we will commence supplying Mrs. Lampela as well as Mrs. Wuori.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

C O P Y.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

June 14th, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Jackson:

Yours of June eighteenth enclosing a letter from Dr. McNiece to you has been received and carefully considered, also the statements submitted earlier by you, Dr. Paden and others regarding the properties of the Westminster College.

The whole matter has been very carefully considered by us and I am authorized to write you now more definitely along the lines of our conversation when you were here.

In the first place it does not seem feasible for us this year to make any special endeavor to raise money for the building which is needed. Of course you will have our sympathetic interest in any appeals you may make for that purpose that do not intrench upon the normal receipts of our Board, but we cannot personally enter upon the canvass.

In the second place we are willing if necessary to contribute during the present fiscal year one thousand dollars to the support of a professor, this however only in the event of your failure and our failure to secure aid from the College Board. As indicated in our conversation we will support you in a strenuous approach to that Board for the temporary aid which you will need this year. If we fail to secure that however you may count upon us, as above, for the one thousand dollars.

We did not send for you to come to the meeting of the Board yesterday because we were advised that nothing would be done. We believe nothing definite was done and nothing now will be d   autumn. Personally I am doubtful therefore whether   ry relief will come to the college from that source th   t. event we shall feel called upon to help you out but   y for this year We shall expect that by another year help will come from some other quarter that will be more directly in line with the college work.

Dr. Hamlin can advise you as to what was done yesterday. I did not see him after the meeting. And he can also inform you of the next meeting of the Board when I think you and we should make an approach to them for the purpose indicated.

And so with good wishes, believe me,

Fraternally yours,

(signed) C. L. Thompson,

Secretary.

P 1413

L.E.C.

COPY.

SUB-TREASURY SERVICE,

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TREASURER,

New York, N. Y.,
July 12,1904.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

At the request of Selma U. Peterson, of Ketchikan, Alaska, you are informed that $60., the amount of check No. 235933, drawn in her favor by Geo. W. Evans, Disbg. Clerk, on Dec. 23, 1903, has been reclaimed, and that her claim for the same should be forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., in writing.

Respectfully,
Hamilton Fish,
Asst. Treasurer U. S.

L.B.G.

Aug. 2, 1904.

Mr. S. S. Campbell,
Cashier Merchants National Bank,
Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find two checks issued by Green Consolidated Copper Co., No. 2044 ($6.30) and No. 1502, ($72.30) and check No. 244535 on Assistant Treasurer, New York, for ($210.60), making a total of $289. 20, which please place to my credit on your books. I send you under separate enclosure the bank book for writing up.

Did you receive the Reindeer Report for 1903?

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

Aug. 2, 1904.

Mr. W. E. Johnson,
Laurel,
Maryland.

Dear Sir:

I am now putting the finishing touches on the article "Temperance in Alaska" and hope to be able to mail it to you in a few days. I would like to inquire whether it is your purpose to give the names of the writers of the leading articles. It seems to me but just that you should do so. If the article is well written and accurate, the writer should have the credit for his painstaking. Again the writers name will to some extent enable the public to determine the the value to be placed on his statements, further, the writers name will cause him to be more careful in his statements.

Hope to hear from you on this point.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.H.C.

Aug. 3, 1904.

Mr. Henry V. Van Pelt,
315 McCornick Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir;

I send you a copy of a letter received from Dr. Thompson, secretary of the Home Board, it tells it own story.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

([illegible])

L.R.C.

Aug. 5, 1904.

Rev. J. W. Countermine,
1906 Palm Avenue,
Sioux City, Iowa.

Dear Brother:

Yours of August 1st is received. I have no special choice for the 29th, but would greatly prefer it at an earlier day. I mention the 29th, in my letter to you, because, you in your letter of the 19th, wrote me as follows: "We are planning a Special Home Mission Day, which will be held in this city September 29th, on Prospect Hill". I would prefer Monday, September 26th, for the reason that on Thursday the 29th, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., celebrates the 100th anniversary of Dr. Nott's presidency, and I am one of the speakers on that occasion. This engagement was made previous to your first writing, concerning the Sioux City anniversary. Would it not be possible to hold the popular meeting on Monday evening, the 26, and then hold a short service on Prospect Hill, say from four to five that afternoon, as you proposed. Of course you know best whether the members of the Presbetery can reach Sioux City by that time.

I would like very much to be at Sioux City and very much to be at Schenectady if we can arrange the two meetings so that I can get across country between them.

Now as to expenses I never charge anything, but bare traveling expenses. If any of your citizens have influence enough to secure any passes, between Sioux City and Washington, that of course would lighten the expense to the Presbytery. The more I think over the matter, the more I realize it my duty to give Schenectady the preference, as that was the first engagement, however, I would like if possible to do both.

Then the question would remain, whether the meeting at Sioux City could be so arranged, so there would be time to pass from one to the other. I think there certainly would be if the services at Sioux City were held on Monday.

Let me hear from you on this point.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

ca 1904

L. E. C.

ALASKA.

Temperance History and Legislation

by

Sheldon Jackson, D. D. LL.D.,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Alaska was discovered, July, 1741, by a Russian exploring expedition in command of Vitus Bering. the discovery was followed by a wild rush of trading companies in search of furs. These finally crystalized into the Russian American Company.

With the coming of the Russians came spirituous liquors. The servants of the Fur Company, were allowed with their provisions, eight gills of rum a year, with an increased allowance for fatigueing labor, or bad weather, so that in fact they averaged one or two gills a week. Craftsmen were usually paid in rum[1], and even the priests of the Russian Orthodox Church were entitled to an annual allowance of rum. With the example of frequent debauches by the Governor and his officers[2], it is not surprising that drunkeness was universal among the common people upon feast days.[3]

As a matter of safety the furnishing of liquor to the natives was more guarded, and yet they secured their share. When the Russian rulers found it necessary to conciliate the natives or make treaties, the leading native Chiefs were gathered at headquarters and "plied with rum" and "brandy", until they were so drunk, that unable to stand on their feet they had to be carried to their beds.

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[1] H. H. Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, p. 581.

[2] H. H. Bancroft's Works Vol. 33, pp. 516-519.

[3] H. H. Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, p. 560 Sir George Simpson's Report on Hudson Bay Co. (1857) 369.

The Russian American Co., exchanged rum with the natives for their furs, and when the natives worked for the Company it was a part of their ration.

As long as the Russian American Co., had the monopoly of the liquor and fur trade with the natives, no legislation was considered necessary, but with the beginning of the 19th century American and British ships began to engage in the Alaska trade and exchange liquor for furs. This led to the first temperance legislation in Alaska, the Ukase of 1821 whuch prohibited the trade of foreign ships.

This Ukase was proclaimed by the Russian government September 4th, 1821 and was met by such vigorous protests from both the American and British governments that it was not enforced. It led however up to the international treaties of 1824-5.

On April 5/17 1824, a convention regulating commerce in Alaska, between Russia and the United States was signed at St. Petersburg. On January 11, 1825, it was ratified by the United States and proclamation was made on January 12th.

H. H. Bancroft's Works Vol. 33, pp. 438. 439. 463.
Captain J. B. Campbell, U. S. A. House of Representatives Executive Document - No. 135, 44th Congress, 1st Session p. 30. Testimony taken by the Committee of Territories of the United States Senate, Feb. 23, 1892, p. 54.

John Jacob Astor's Ship Enterprise visited Sitka, 1810 Dall's Alaska, p. 326.

"Fur Seal Arbitration at Paris," Vol. 4, pp. 214-221, Government Printing Office, 1895. Also the, "Alaska Boundary" by George Davidson published by Alaska Packer's Association, San Francisco, 1903, pp. 17-18.

Article 5th, of said treaty reads, "All spirituous liquors*** are always excepted from the commerce permitted by the preceeding article, whether to sell or suffer them to be sold to the natives".[8]

On February 28-16, 1825 a similar treaty with a prohibitory liquor clause was made between Great Britain and Russia.[9]

Having warded off to some extent American and British competition the Russian American Co., continued to trade rum with the natives.

But gradual encroachments were made by the Hudson Bay Co., and in the consequent competition both companies traded liquor with the natives

In 1842, at a Indian feast at Fort Wrangell, the natives are recorded as having drank a large hogshead of liquor four feet deep.[10]

The liquor traffic became so bad, that on the 13th of May 1842, an agreement was signed by Sir George Simpson, in behalf of the Honorable Hudson Bay Co. and His Excellency Adolphus Etholen , Governor of the Russian American Colonies to the effect that no spirituous liquors shall be sold or given to Indians in barter, as presents, or on any pretense, or consideration whatever, by any of the officers, or servants belonging to or attached to the establishments or vessels belonging to either concern or by any other person or persons acting in their behalf" ( )

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[8] The Public Statutes at Large, Vol. 8, p. 304.

[9] S. Ex. Doc. 146-50-2. Also "The Alaska Boundary" Davidson, San Francisco, 1903. Sec. 9. p. 79.

[10] Mrs. Harvey's Life of John McLoughlin, Ms. pp. 19-20. H. H. Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, p. 539.

On March 30th, 1867 ( ) at four o'clock in the morning, was signed in Washington, D. C., a treaty between Russia and the United States ceding Russian American to the United States, for $7.200.000. The treaty was ratified by Russia, May 27, (or according to Russian callender May 15) and on May 28, by the United States. And on June 20th, 1867 the usual proclamation was signed by President Andrew Johnson. ( ) The actual transfer, however, did not occur until Friday, Oct. 18th, 1867, when the American replaced the Russian flag at Sitka, the capital of Alaska.

At once there was the usual rush of gamblers, saloon men, Office seekers, lewd women, traders, and adventurers. City lots were plated for miles in the unbroken forest, and on the one stragling street of the Capital brought fabulous prices.

A city government was organized and Mayor and other Officers elected.

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11 ( ) Report on Hudson Bay Co., (1857) p. 369.

12 ( ) Diplomatic Correspondence 1867, Part 1, pp. 381-408. Alaska and its resources by Wm. H. Dall, pp. 359-370. Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, pp. 594-603.

( ) Statutes at Large, Vol. 15, p. 539.

But months in advance of the crowd and months before the United States came into possession, even before the ratification of the treaty had been exchanged between the governments, the United States had commenced (May 20 1867) steps for ~~the restriction~~ [illegible] into Alaska of "ardent spirits" (43)

On June 3, the Secretary of the Treasury announced his purpose to send the Revenue Cutter Lincoln at once to superintend the discharge of cargoes, at Sitka, and on or about June 5th, 1867, issued instruction to the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, not to allow the shipment to Sitka of "Ardent Spirits" (44)

On the 2d, of September, 1867, Major General Halleck in command of the Department of the Pacific, requested through General Grant, Secretary of War, ad interim that " the President will by proclamation declare the newly acquired Russian Territory an Indian territory, in order to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits among the Indians there". (45)

Major General Halleck's request was promptly transmitted to the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and by him referred through the Assistant Adjutant General, to Mr. E. Peshine Smith, Examiner of Claims, who decided, that Alaska became a part of the Indian Country upon the issue of the President's proclamation, of June 20th, 1867. Mr. Seward communicating Sept. 6, 1867, to General Grant, Secretary of War, ad interim the opinion of Mr. Smith adds the above view was adopted by his department, but that the President will retain the same for further consideration." (46)

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(43) Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part 1. pp. 400-403.
(44) Ditto" " " " " p. 402.
(45) Alaska and its resources, by Wm. H. Dall, p. 369.
(46) " " " " " " " " "

Thus at the very commencement of the American occupation, the question arose as to whether or not, Alaska was "Indian Country" within the meaning of the law and for many years afterwards the terms "Indian Country" and "Indian Intercourse laws" constantly appear in the temperance legislation and Courts of Alaska,- the laws prohibiting liquor in the Indian country being the basis of temperance legislation in Alaska.

The term originated in 1802, when Congress, March 30, (2 Statute 139) treating the Indian tribes as quasi independent nations, established a boundary line between the territory then allotted or secured by treaty to Indians and the other territory of the United States, and designated the sections so set apart as "Indian country". Many other similar treaties being made subsequent to 1802 causing confusion, Congress on June 30, 1834, [illegible] (4 Statutes 732) designated that practically all of the United States, west of the Mississippi, not within the State of Missouri and Louisiana, or the territory of Arkansas, should be considered "Indian Country". Afterwards the question arising with regard to Oregon, on June 5, 1850, 5th section (9 Statute 457) the Indian Country was extended over the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, on Feb. 27, 1851, (7th Section) (9 Statute 587) over the tribes in Territories in New Mexico and Utah and on March 3, 1873, chapters 227, Sec. 20-21 of the Act of June 30, 1834, (7 Stat. 530) was extends over Alaska.

The Act of June 30, 1834, imposed a fine of $500 on any person

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(*) See Report of Committee House of Representatives, No. 474, 23rd, Congress, 1st Session, pp. 1-10.

selling, exchanging, giving, bartering, or disposing of any spirituous liquors, or wine to any Indian (in the Indian country) and a fine of not exceeding $300 on any person, introducing or attempting to introduce any spirituous liquors or wine into an Indian Country, except where they were taken as Military supplies under the direction of the War Department, that it was [illegible]lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except Military supplies, and a fine of $1.000 was imposed for setting up a distillery in an Indian country. (4th Statute 732).

By the 2d Section of the Act of March 3d 1847, (9 Stat. 203) imprisonment was added to the fines imposed, by Sec. 20 of the Act of 1834.

On February 13, 1862, (12 Stat. 339) the toth Sec. of the Act of June 30, 1834 was still further amended, giving the District Court of the United States jurisdiction and on March 15, 1864 (13 Stat. 29) the Circuit Court was also given jurisdiction. and by section

of the same Act a Collection District was provided.

[illegible] the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, 4th Section, (15 Statute 240) the President was given "power to restrict and regulate, or to prohibit the importation and use of distilled spirits, into and within Alaska.

On February 8th, 1870, the President made the following order: "Under and in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the second Section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 27, day of July, 1868, entitled " The Act to extend the laws of the United States, relating to customs, commerce and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia *** and for other purposes" the importation of distilled spirits into and within the District of Alaska, is hereby prohibited".

November 11th, 1872, three indictments were found by the Grand jury of the district of Oregon, against a resident of Alaska, for introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian country, for distilling spirituous liquors, without having paid a tax and disposing of liquor to an Indian. The Judge declined jurisdiction, because the Act of July 27, 1868, did not give the Court jurisdiction over the introduction of spirituous liquors and their sale in Alaska.

In consequence of this decision, Congress in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of March 3, 1873, (17 Stat. 530) amended the Act of approved July 27, 1868, by adding sections 20-21 of the Indian Intercourse Act, approved June 30, 1834 and extended the same over Alaska. Thus forbidding the importation and sale of spirituous liquors or wine and the erection of distilleries, in Alaska and giving District and Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction.

November 13, 1873, the Attorney General rendered an opinion that as to the introduction "Alaska is to be regarded as 'Indian Country' that no spirituous liquors or wines can be introduced into the Territory without an order by the War Department for that purpose."

May 16, 1874, the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, issued

General Order No. 40, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors and wines into Alaska except for use of the Army. And then only on special permits from Army headquarters at San Francisco or Vancouver.

June 3, 1874, the Secretary of War, inquired: " Has this Department authority to permit the introduction of spirituous liquors or wines into the Territory of Alaska, when the liquors or wines are not for the use of the Officers of the United States or troops of the service"? To which the Attorney General replied affirmatively. Thus giving the War Department power to practically nullify prohibition in Alaska.

On June 15, 1874 the Adjutant General's Office of the War Departmen issued General Order No. 57, which regulated the introduction of liquors and wines into Alaska as follows:

"Such articles will be introduced into the Territory only upon special permits, to be given from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific or from the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia."

In the U. S. District Court, District of Oregon, Jan. 7, 1875. In re John A. Carr on habeas corpus. Judge Deady announced his celebrated opinion, which for a time prevented the enforcement of liquor prohibition in Alaska.[20.] Mr. Carr was arrested by the military authorities upon the charge of introducing spiritous liquors into Alaska. The nearest District Court was at Portland, Oregon, over 1,000 miles away and the only communication a monthly steamer. The law required that the prisoner should not be detained over five days after arrest and before removal. If the removal cannot be commenced in that time the prisoner must be discharged; and on that ground he was released by the Court.

January 21, 1875, General Orders Deaprtment of the Columbia, revoked all permits for the sale of spirituous liquors in Alaska, to the grea improvement of public order during the remaining two years of Military occupation.

For the better protection of the Alaska natives from liquor on March 9, 1875 the Commanding Officer of the Department of the Columbia asked the sanction of the Interior Department to the appointment* of the Commandant in Alaska, as Ex. Officio Indian Agent, which being granted by the Secretary of the Interior May 14, 1895, on May 18th, the Secretary of War by the direction of the President appointed the Commanding Officer of the United States troops in Alaska "to execute the duties of Indian Agent in controlling the intercourse with the Indians in Alaska &c."

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* Major General Halleck's letter, Sept. 6, 1867.

18 H.R. Ex. Doc. [illegible]

19 Ibid. p. 4.

20 Sen. Ex. Doc. 24-43-2. H.R. Ex. Doc. 135-44-1. 1876 pp. 13-15.

21 Maj. Genl. Halleck's letter, Sept. 6, 1867

On July 12, 1875, J. B. Campbell, Captain 4th Artillery, U. S. A., issued orders No. 96, announcing that he assumed the duties of Indian Agent in Alaska and that the strictest provisions of the Indian intercourse would thereafter be enforced.

The policing of Alaska by the Army not having proved satisfactory on April 10, 1877, the Secretary of War by direction of the President ordered the withdrawal of the Military ( ) and the turning over of the public property to the Agents of the Treasury Department.

October 7th, 1881, the Treasury Department addressed a letter to the Collector of Customs at Sitka, ruling that Section 1955 Revised Statutes which prohibits shipments of distilled spirits to Alaska does not include wine, and December 5th, 1881 to the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, W. T. that said section does not include beer, which is a fermented liquor and not a distilled spirit.

From the withdrawal of the Military in August 1877, to May 17, 1884, Alaska was a Customs District, governed by regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury and protected in the southeastern corner by a small naval vessel.

( ) Sen. Ex Doc. No. 179, 46th Congress, 2d Session, p. 4.

By an Act approved May 17, 1884, entitled, "An Act providing a Civil Government for Alaska," Congress created a Governor, a District-Judge, a District Attorney, four U. S. Commissioners, a Marshall and four Deputy Marshalls all appointed by the President.

Section 14, prohibits the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors, in said district, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, and requires the President to make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. The law was intended to be strictly prohibitory.

The regulations called for by Section 14, of the Organic Act, were issued as Treasury Department, Division of Customs and approved by President Arthur, Feb. 26, 1885, No. 30, which provides that no intoxicating liquors shall be landed without a permit from the Chirf Officer of Customs , to be issued upon evidence satisfactory to such officer, that the liquors are imported and are to be used solely for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, and that no person shall manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors in Alaska, for medicinal mechanical and scientific purposes without first having obtained a license from the Governor.

Treasury Department, Division of Customs Circular, No. 53,approved by President Cleveland, May 4, 1887"extends the legal introduction of liquor for "Sacramental" purposes.

Treasury Circular, No. 34, Divisions of Special Agents, approved by President Harrison, March 11, 1892, which allows the Governor to grant or revoke at his discretion, permits to sell liquor for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes.

These regulations make the Collector of Customs responsible for the landing of liquors in Alaska, and the Governor for issuing permits to sell after it is landed, and the United States District Attorney for the enforcement of the law.

Further regulations were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, May 4, 1897, approved by President Cleveland, and June 24, 1898, approved by President McKinley, in both of which the introduction of intoxicating liquors into Alaska is prohibited, except for Sacramental, medicinal, or scientific purposes.

From the commencement of American occupation in Alaska, the attempt to prevent the importation and sale of liquors in that country, proved so abortive, that the majority of the officials sent to administer the lawsand many of the private citizens, turned to high license as a possible relief. In deference to this sentiment, Congress in "An Act to punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a criminal code for said district" approved March 3, 1899, established a system of "high license" Title 11 chapter 44. Section 460 imposes a license tax on breweries of $500 per annum. Section 468, places a wholesale liquor license at $2.000 per annum, and a bar-room or retail liquor license at from $500 to $1500 per annum, according to the population of the palce.

Section 466 "That under the license issued in accordance with this Act, no intoxicating liquors shall be sold, given, or in any way disposed of to any minor, Indian, or intoxicated person, or to an habitual drunkard." This brings temperance legislation in Alaska to the commencement of the 20th Century. From 1824, to 1899, 75 years under stringent prohibitory liquor laws - and from 1899 to 1905 under "high license" , but whether theoretically under prohibition or high license, practically all the time with free rum-

Following and during the existence of prohibition treaties between Russia and the United States 1824 and Russia and Great Britain 1825, and between the Russian American Company and the Hudson Bay Company, 1842, the Russians introduced large quantities of rum into Alaska for trade and whenever rum was scarce, its place was supplied by a native liquor or beer, known as Quass.

The history from the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867 to the present has been no better.

Notwithstanding Congressional prohibition, Executive orders Department regulations and the watchfulness of both Naval and Custom Official the Coast portions of Alaska have constantly been in possession of intoxicating liquors.

Immediately upon the American occupation of Alaska saloons openly conducted business at Sitka, in the presence of a U. S. Revenue Cutter and a detachment of U. S. soldiers to enforce prohibition and the drunken debauches of soldiers and citizens caused the few inhabitants to live in constant fear of their lives.*

In 1869, Confiscated liquor was sold at auction on the streets of

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* Wm. S. Dodge, Col. of Customs Sec. Int. Report, 41st, Congress 2d Session, pp. 1050-1

** Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, p. 622.

Sitka. Between August 1st, and December 31st, 1877, 4889 gallons of molasses were landed at Sitka and 1635 at Ft. Wrangell, for the manufacture of Hootchenoo*.

Mr. Henry de Ahna Ex Collector of Customs, in an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury, Nov. 4, 1877, states that in Sitka is a population of 231 besides Indians - that the Mail Steamers leaves between 100 and 115 barrels of molasses a month for making Hootchenoo/ and that " with the exception of perhaps a dozen people, everybody is in the habit of getting drunk daily" * ( )

Gov. Knapp in an official Report to the Government, speaks of the period between 1867 and 1877 as one "which brought nothing but rum and ruin"*

Captain L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., reports officially to the Secretary of War, that at Sitka, in 1879 and 80 " Stills for the manufacture of Hootchenoo were in operation in agreat many of the houses of both Creoles and whites and the use of this rum was very common with them and it was freely dispensed to the Indians". *

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* Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33 p. 624.

* Sen. Ex. Doc. 192 46th Congress, 2d, Session, p. 2.

* Report of Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year of 1889, p. 21.

Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 71, 47th Congress, 1st Session, p. 16.

The supply of liquor was limited only by the means of the purchaser.*[31]

Hon. John H. Keatly, Ex. Judge of U. S. District Court, testifying before the Senate Committee, on Territories, in 1892, describes the free and unrestricted sale of liquors in Alaska in 1888. p. 41[32] ( )

At the same hearing Mr. Max Pracht, Ex. Collector of Customs, at Sitka, testified that Juneau and Douglas with a population of about 2000 had 32 open saloons and 2 breweries, p. 55.[32] (

Governor Knapp in his Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, for 1892, states that "intoxicating liquors of various kinds are sold openly and without concealment to white men in all the principal towns of Southeast Alaska"[33] The same is true to-day.

Under rigid prohibitory laws for 75 years and high license, since 1899 there has never been a time when the inhabitants of Alaska could not procure intoxicating liquors.

1st. Liquors were introduced into the Territory, from 1867 to 1875, under the Army clause. (15 Statute 240)

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* Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, p. 21.

[32] Testimony taken by Committee on Territories of U. S. Senate, Feb. 29, 1892 to Feb. 3, 1893.

[33] Report of the Governor of Alaska, 1892, p. 15.

In 1869, the manifest of the steamer Newbern, in the Employ of the Quartermaster [illegible] of the Army showed ten barrels of distilled spirits, twenty barrels of ale, and a large number of cases of porter and wine for the use of the Army officers at Forts Wrangell and Tongass. An abundant supply for four officers at Tongass, and one company at Wrangell. ~~( )~~ * On the same steamer ~~in the employ of the Quartermaster Department of the Army,~~ nine hundred gallons of pure alcohol, marked "Coal Oil" was landed at Sitka.[34] ( )
2d. From 1884 to 1899, liquors were introduced for "medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes".[35]

3d. From 1873 to 1899 the open sale of liquor in a prohibition territory was indirectly fostered by the issue of Internal Revenue licenses, which legally gave no authority to sell, but practically prevented the enforcement of the penalty against selling. When a saloon man was placed on trial for selling liquor, he would exhibit his receipt from the Internal Revenue Collector of showing that he had paid the United States for the privilege of engaging in the liquor business.

The Judge promptly rules out his evidence as inadmissible, but ~~this~~ the jury with equal promptness accepts it as evidence and brings in a verdict of "not guilty."[36]

A striking commentary on the working of an internal revenue license tamp in Alaska under prohibition is the fact that in 1897 when it was unlawful for a single saloon to exist in ~~that~~ the Territory, the Internal evenue Agent collected in Alaska a special tax from 147 retail liquor dealers, 6 breweries, 1 wholesale and 8 retail dealers in malt liquors.[37]

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[34] Bancroft's Works, Vol. 33, p. 622.

[35] An Act providing a civil government for Alaska, approved May 19, 1884, p.

[36] Annual Report of Governor of Alaska, 1897, p. 6.

4th. Smuggling. The two principal centers from which liquors have been procured for smuggling, are, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands and Port Simpson British Columbia.

Each winter, vessels clear from San Francisco for whaling, fishing and trading in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. ( )

A few of them took on quantities of American whiskey and rum in bond for Honolulu for the Siberian trade, with the mental reservation that they would sell in Siberia, or Alaska wherever they could find a market.

Others cleared from San Francisco with Cargoes of "Bay Rum" "Pain Killer" "Florida Water", "Jamaica Rum" and other compounds of alcohol, which they sold in Alaska for drinking purposes.

The larger number of vessels, however, after leaving San Francisco would visit Honolulu and load up at that place with rum for Alaska and Siberia.

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37. Annual Report of Governor of Alaska for 1898, p. 8.

Cruise of Revenue Cutter Rush, 1879, pp. 18, 19.

Sen. Doc . 132, 46th Congress, 2d Session, p. 43.

Cruise of U. S. Revenue Cutter Corwin, 1880. Treasury Department Document.

Sen. Ex. Doc. 132 - 46-2, p. 43.

In 1878 thirteen vessels trading rum visited Kotzebue Sound. Six arrived in one day, one of them having on board fifty barrels of rum.

In 1879, The Revenue Cutter Rush seized the Schooner "Loleta" smuggling into Alaska 1600 gallons of rum. The same year the Brig. "Ti "Timaudra" was wrecked in Alaska with one hundred barrels of rum on board. ( )

The same year Mr. Harrison G. Otis, special Agent of Treasury Department on an official visit to Bering Sea, learned of 4 schooners, 1 bark, and 1 brig with over 12,417 gallons of rum, and many more vessels that were suspected of having similar quantities.

In 1852 there were 278 vessels engaged in the whaling trade, the large majority of which traded liquor. In 1889 the nimber had decreased to 26.

In 1880, Capt. Geo. W. Bailey, R. C. S., Commanding Cutter Rush, writes officially to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it was reported that liquors were sold in such large quantities to the Eskimo on the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, as to keep whole villages drunk and quarreling the best part of the season, and that large quantities were reaching the interior natives.

( ) Senate Ex. Doc. 132, 46th Congress, 2d, Session, p. 44. At the same place in 1903. Several vessels were unable to dispose of their liquors, because of the temperance reformation brought about among the Eskimo by the labor of the Quaker missionaries.

( ) Cruise of the Revenue Cutter Rush, 1879, p. 18.

( ) Senate Ex. Doc. 132-46-2, p. 44.

( ) Report on Education in Alaska 1890.

( )

(47) With regard to smuggling from Port Simpson, B. C. the conditions are different. Port Simpson being upon the international boundary line, adjoins the southeast portion of Alaska, known as the Alexander Archipelago, with its innumerable Islands, sheltered bays and hidden coves; many of the latter being known only to the natives and the smugglers.

White men and natives procuring British liquors at Port Simpson and loading them into small sloops, schooner and canoes, flit in and out among the Islands, traveling mostly by night and lying concealed in some hidden inlet by day, they distribute liquor at all the native villages on the coast without detection by the officers of Customs. The supply of liquor thus smuggled into Alaska during 1897 was estimated at 60,000 gallons.

5th. A very large supply of liquor was procured by illicit distillation and native manufacture carried on by Russians, Americans and Natives.

In southern, western and northern Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands the native liquor is variously known by the Eskimo at Point Barrow as "Tangah", at Point Hope as "Tongah", at Kotezebue, as "Tonik", at Nushagak as "Bevak", by the Russians at Unalaska as "Kvass" (more commonly known as Quass) and at Kodiak as "Pevo" (Russian for beer) or "Macoola".

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(47) Senate Ex. Doc. 132,-46-2, pp. 19-20.
Report of Com. Of Indian Affairs. p. 577.
Testimony taken before Committee on Territories, U. S. Senate 1892, p. 59.
Report of Governor of Alaska, 1898, p. 8.

( ) The Promyshleniki (Russian freebooters) who first came to Alaska, unable to procure the ingredients used in Russia, mixed rye flour with water in casks and left it to ferment until it was sour and ready to drink.

At a later day when American whalers introduced Hawaiian sugar into Alaska the Natives and Creoles place in a barrel five lbs. of rye flour, with a small quantity of yeast and water. When sour 6 lbs. of brown sugar and 10 galls. of water is added and the whole left to stand for months.

The poorer natives use any kind of flour, also utilize candy, sweet crackers, berries &c.

Without waiting for it to fully clarify, it is often drunk while it is thick and very sour. Dr. Newhall describes the effects as mild. Mr. Ivan Petroff, a Russian, who has written much on Alaska, says, "it transforms the quiet husband into a howling brute".

Rev. C. P. Coe of Wood Island, writes that "it is made very much like regular hop yeast, with graham flour, brown sugar and hops. When it has fermented and cleared itself, it is ready for use.

In Russian and

( ) H. of R. Ex. Doc. 40-46-3 p. 13.
Mss. Dr. A. W. Newhall. Medical Missionary to W. E. Johnson , Sept. 25, 1903.
( ) H. of R. Doc. 40-46-3 p. 13.
S. Ex. Doc. 59-45-3. p. 62.

Wm. Gouverneur Morris Special Agent of the Treasury Department reports " About the most infernal decoction ever invented producing intoxication , debauchery, insanity and death" and Gov. John G. Brady characterises it "as highly intoxicating, as seeming to bring out the murderous instincts of those affected by it, and as showing a marked effect upon the physical organisms of habitual users, especially upon the eyes and facial muscles"

Rev. C. P. Coe of Wood Island writes that" it is made very much like regular hop yeast, with Graham flour, brown sugar and hops. When it has fermented and cleared itself, it is ready for use. 53

In Russian and Creole settlements it is used on feast days of which there are two hundred annually in the Russian calendar. Upon these occasions large numbers of men and women get drunk.

At Point Hope above the Arctic Circle distillation of Tongah was first introduced by a white man in 1887. In its manufacture, flour and molasses are fermented and then distilled from a tin can fitted with an old gun barrel for a cooler.

On the Nushagak river equal parts of graham flour and sugar are mixed with water and yeast in a barrel and left to ferment. After which it is put over a fire in a five gal. can or kettle which is tight at the top and connected with a tin pipe about one quarter inch in diameter and 2 feet long, thus distilling alcohol.

( ) At St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, 5 quarts of molasses and 3

Ms. Gov. J. G. Brady to W. E. Johnson, March 23, 1903.

53 Mss. Rev. C. P. Coe to Mr. W. E. Johnson April 27, 1903.

Mss. Dr. John B. Driggs, Medical Missionary to W. E. Johnson, Nov. 25, 1903.

Mss. of J. H. Schoechert Missionary to W. E. Johnson, Nov. 9, 1903.

( ) Report of Sheldon Jackson, U. S. Gen'l Agt. of Education in Alaska to the Government 1896-7. p. 1605.

quarts of flour are mixed in a 5 gallon coal oil can of water and allowed to ferment from 4 to 7 days. After which it is heated and the vapour passing through an old gun barrel, which is kept cool, is condensed into liquor.

In South eastern Alaska, the native liquor is called "hoochinoo" or"Hooch" because first made on Amirality Island by the Hootznahoo natives. The first native who learned the process of manufacture, charged from 40 to 100 blankets ($120 to $300) for teaching others.

The Mash is made my mixing one gallon of molasses, 5 lbs. of flour and one half box of yeast powder with sufficient water to make a thin batter, which is stood in a warm place until it is fermented and sour. After which it is placed in a coal oil can over the fire and the steam from the boiling mixture is passed through a cold pipe, which condenses it and discharges a strong odious smelling liquor.

( ) In Southern and western Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands the native liquor is variously known by the Eskimo at Point Barrow as "Tangah", at Point Hope as "Tongah", at Kotzebue as "Tonik", at Nushagak as "Bevak", by the Russians at Unalaska as "Kvass" (more commonly known as Quass) and at Kodiak as "Pevo" (Russian for beer) or "Macoola".
( ) The Promyshleniki (Russian freebooters) who first came to Alaska, unable to procure the ingredients used in Russia mixed rye flour with water in casks and left it to ferment until it was sour and ready to drink.

Mss. of Hon. John H. Brady, Governor to W. E. Johnson, March 23, 1903.

Sen. Ex. Doc. 59-45-3 p. 62.

H. of R. Ex. Doc. 40-46-3 p. 13.

At a later day when American whalers introduced Hawaiian sugar into Alaska the Natives and Creoles place in a barrel 5 lbs. rye flour, with a small quantity of yeast and water. When sour, 6 lbs. of brown sugar and 10 gallons of water added and the whole are left to stand for months .

The poorer natives use any kind of flour, also utilize candy, sweet crackers, berries &c.

( ) One gallon of the molasses will make fifty drinks of which between two and three will make the partaker fighting drunk.

The distillery is a very simple and cheap affair. Two discarded five gallon coal oil cans and an old gun barrel, or even the hollow root of the giant Kelp (Nereocystis).

More generally it is a five gallon coal oil can for the mash, with a tin tube extending to and through another five gallon oil can or an old barrel containing cold water which acts as a condenser.

In the accompanying sketch S. represents the coal oil can containing the the mash over a fire, T. the tin pipe extending from the can, into and through the barrel (K) of cold water which condenses the steam and (C) the cup which receives the liquor.

The extent of illicit distilling can be judged by the fact that in June, 1878, Mr.I. C. Dennis, Deputy Collector of Customs at Fort Wrangell, made a raid in the small native village at that place and found and destroyed 21 stills.

Mss. Dr. A. W. Newhall, Medical Missionary to W. E. Johnson, Sept. 25, 1903.
Sen. Ex. Doc. 105-46-2. p. 12
Sen. EX. Doc. 59-45-3 p. 7.

The following year in July, Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N. made a raid in the village of Sitka, capturing three stills and large quantities of liquor in the houses of white men, and 38 stills and much liquor in the native houses.

The following September, visiting a salmon cannery 6 miles north of Sitka where 80 natives were employed 40 stills and much liqour was found and destroyed.

Mr. Henry C. De Ahna, Collector of Customs, in November, 1877, reports that in the town of Sitka " every other house is a clandestine distillery; and in the Indian village ever habitation is one."

And these primitive stills are to be found in operation among the natives and a few white men up to the present time.

As has already been intimated an important ingredient in the manufacture of Hoochenoo is molasses.-

Strong efforts were made at different dates to restrict the importation of molasses, but as there were several substitutes such as sugar, potatoes and berries, the effort failed.

In 1877, according to the Collector of Customs at Sitka, the U. S. mail steamer was landing at that port each trip from 100 to 115 barrels of molasses and on some trips 200 barrels.

Other vessels brought in large quantities and still other quantities were smuggled from Pt. Simpson.

A barrel of molasses makes a barrel of Hoochenoo liquor.

At some of the salmon canneries where large numbers of Chinese are employed they have introduced a liquor produced fron alcohol or whiskey and rice, which is called "Samshoo".

Sen. Ex. Doc. 105-46-2 p. 8
Sen. Ex. Doc. 179-46-2, p.12.
Sen. Exe.Doc. 192-46-2, p. 2.
Sen. Ex. Doc. 192-46-2d Session, p. 2.
" " " " " " " p. 13.

In addition to the preceeding forms of liquors, various patent compounds have been introduced into Alaska and at times in certain places sold as drinks, such as Stoughton's Bitters, Bay Rum, Jamaica Ginger, Florida Water, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Hostetter's Bitters, Essence of Peppermint, and Extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, in large quantities. Much of this was probably liquor labeled with the above brands. ( )

7th. Alaska under prohibition laws had and now under high license laws has," free whiskey" because there is no public sentiment to enforce the laws.

Governor A. P. Swineford in 1888 and GOvernor James Sheakley in 1894-1896, voiced the general feeling of the thinking men in Alaska when in their annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior they declare most emphatically that there is no public sentiment that favors prohibiting the sale of liquor to white men.

This will be more clearly seen in the inability of the United States Courts, to enforce prohibition against white men and punish violations of the law.

Sen. Ex. Doc. 68-41-2. p. 11.
Report of cruise of Revenue Cutter Corwin, 1880, p. 21.
Testimony before the Committee on Terr. of U. S. Senate, 1892, p. 54.
Report of Governor Lyman E. Knapp, 1892, p. 16.
" " " A. P. Swineford 1888, p. 49.
" " " Jas. Sheakley, 1894, p. 7
" " " " " 1896, p. 13.
Report of Gov. of Alaska, L. E. Knapp, 1891, p. 42.

As might be expected in a country where the procuring of liquor is practically without restraint, a large proportion of the criminal cases in the courts are due to the sale of liquors.6

In these cases where the defendant has been charged with selling liquor to the Indians, and the evidence was certain and sufficient, convictions have usually followed6a but where a white man has been charged with selling liquor to white men, grand juries have refused to indict, or even hear evidence and petit juries to convict.10

In 1895, Gov. James Sheakley, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior testifies that " at almost every term of the U. S. Court held in the Territory since the inauguration of the Civil government, eleven years ago, there have been a number of persons held under bonds to appear and answer to the charge of selling intoxicating liquor in the Territory of Alaska in violation of the Statutes of the U. S., made and provided.

Up to the present hour not one of all the accused has ever been indicted, tried or convicted of that offense"

6a Sen. Ex. Doc. 33 Pt 2, 44 Cong. 1st Session, p. 4&5.
Report of Gov. L. E. Knapp, 1891, p. 18.
Report of Gov. John G. Brady, 1897, p. 6.
Report of Gov. L. E. Knapp, 1889, pp. 23, 24.
Report of Gov. L. E. Knapp, 1892, p. 15.
Report of Gov. L. E. Knapp, 1889, pp. 23, 24.
Report of Gov. L. E. Knapp, 1891, pp. 16, 19.
" " " " " p. 43.
" " " " 1892 p. 15.
" " " " " p. 69.
Report of Gov. James Sheakley, 1894, p. 7.
" " " " " 1896 p. 13-14.
" " " " " " p. 14.
" " " " " 1895.

While it is true that the overwhelming public sentiment of the of the white population of Alaska has been opposed to prohibition as applied to the whites, yet the missionaries of the various religious denominations at work in that Country, the Government school teachers, some of the Government officials, and a small number of business men have been earnest friends of temperance. And this class is growing In the large immigration attracted to Alaska in recent years by the gold discoveries are many temperance men.

Temperance hygiene is taught in all the Government schools both white and native. Temperance organizations have been effected at a few of the Mission stations, and at all of the stations a temperance sentiment is being created among the natives.

Metlakahtla under Mr. William Duncan is a strictly prohibition village. So is Saxman in charge of Rev. Edward Marsden and Kotzebue under the leadership of Dana & Otha Thomas.

Before the advent of the Missionaries, Kotzebue, under the Arctic Circle, was the great summer rendezvous of a score of whiskey ships which landed at that point hundreds of barrels of liquor annually. This liquor eventually reached and cursed hundreds of Eskimo villages through the great Arctic Northland.

In 1903, in the same port whiskey traders could not dispose of their cargoes.

Where in 1890, men, women & children of all ages- where whole communities had their drunken debauches, in 1903 the missionary writes

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Native Presbyterian Minister.
Quaker Missionaries.

" We have not known of a single case of any native here, touching any kind of liquor for the past year."

To name the noble men and women who for a quarter of a century have worked earnestly , constantly and successfully for temperance in Alaska, would be to call the roll of the Missionaries who have gone there to lift the native races from their paganism into the light and joy of a Christian temperance civilization.

While space forbids the enumeration of their names in this place it is appropriate to record the name of Alaska's temperance martyr,

Charles H. Edwards, a Quaker Missionary and U. S. Government teacher at Kake, an Indian village on Kupreanoff Island.

Mr. Edwards was the only white person within fifty miles of the village. His life had again and again been endangered by white smugglers bringing liquor to his people. Toward evening of January 10, 1892, a small sloop in charge of Malcolm Campbell and Henry Elliott, dropped anchor in the harbor and commenced selling liquor to the natives Mr. Edwards took counsel in prayer, whether he should suffer his life and the lives of his people to be endangered, or whether he should not try to save his flock. He concluded to try the latter. In doing so was justified by section 20 of the Indian Intercourse Act of June 30, 1834, Sec 20 (Stat [illegible]) which was extended over Alaska, by the Act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat 240) which reads- "And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wines found in the Indian country, except Military supplies as mentioned in this Section"

A meeting of the Indians was held in the school house. After opening the meeting with a hymn, Mr. Edwards proposed that they arrest the smugglers, and take them, their sloop and liquor, to Fort Wrangell--50 miles distant by sea and there turn them over to the United States Commissioner. For this purpose a call was made for 14 volunteers.

These volunteers unarmed were sent over to the sloop to procure evidence and were shortly joined by Mr. Edwards.

Finding some of the natives drinking, Mr. Edwards gave the sign and his volunteers immediately seized and bound the two men in charge of the sloop. A rifle and revolver were found which were sent on shore. Thinking that he had secured all the fire arms, Mr. Edwards gave orders to weigh anchor and prepare to sail to Fort Wrangell.

The natives were then sent ashore with the exception of two who were to assist Mr. Edwards in sailing the sloop. Just as they were getting under way, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, the owner of the sloop, managed to get his left hand loose, reached under the foot of the bed, got another revolver and shot and mortally wounded Mr. Edwards and immediately after shot the two Indians who sprang into the water and were never seen again.

Mr. Emery Elliott the other white man, managed to get his hands loose and cut the cords from Campbell, who in turn released Elliott.

The smugglers then sailed away. For three days the wounded, dying Edwards had nothing to eat and when the boat reached Sitka, he was unconscious. He could give no ante-mortem statement.

An inquest was held by the U. S. Commissioner, Ex Officio Coroner who refused the written request of the jury for testimony other than that of the murderers, in the case. The only other white man that saw Mr. Edwards before he became unconscious was not called upon to testify. Mr. Campbell was afterwards held in the sum of $1000 for manslaughter, but his case when presented to the grand jury was ignored by them and he was set free for murder, but fined $40. for selling liquor to the Indians.

Dr. James E. Connett, a medical missionary of the Society of Friends, who exposed in a newspaper article, this perversion of justice was called out from his home at midnight, April 24, on the plea that a miner had been badly injured and needed surgical attendance, and was tarred and feathered by a band of masked outlaws.

Although the Miners of Douglass proposed raising a fund of $500 to bring to justice the perpetrators of the crime, no efforts were made by the officials to ferret out the matter.(74)

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(74) Sheldon Jackson's Annual Report to Commissioner of Education for the year 1891 - 2. pages 378 - 380.

Gov. Knapp's Annual Report, 1892, pp. 17 - 18.

Testimony taken by Committee on Territories of the U. S. Senate, 1892.

8444
S.J.

August 18, 1904.

Mr. Frederick E. Willard,
C/o Seattle Hardware Company,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Fritz:

Your telegram asking for an order for discounts from traders at Fort Yukon and Commissary at Eagle, is received. I will write the Northern Commercial Company at San Francisco but cannot say that they will grant a discount. I will also see what can be done at Eagle but am not sanguine of accomplishing anything.

I enclose you a recent decision of the War Department which does not hold out much hope.

We have sent you stationery for your school. I hope the books will be started in early next week by registered mail. If nothing arrives before the second-class mail closes for the winter write the Rev. C. F. Ensign to send you what books he can spare. I think some were sent for his Indian school which has been closed.

If you go to Yukon by the way of Skagway you will have a chance to visit Rev. Ensign as you pass Eagle; he may have a number of things you may take along with you and you can see the Quartermaster at Eagle and see if he will do anything for you

You will be in the midst of much worldliness and iniquity at Fort Yukon; I trust that you will daily seek strength and the presence of the Holy Spirit to keep you pure and near the Master. May His blessing go with you. Truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson
Gen'l Agt.

August 13, 1904.

Mr. M. Healy Wolf,
Eskimo Village, Pike, World's Fair,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Healy:

Your letter is received and I am very glad that you have given satisfaction to Mr. Crane. Please remember me very kindly to him. I do not think that it is wise for you to remain at St. Louis after the College commences. Remember that your studies have the first claim on your attention. I do not know when the College opens but you probably do and be sure and return to Parkville in good time to be present at the opening day.

Mrs. Jackson sends her love to you. May the Saviour always keep you close to himself.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

S.R./C.

Aug. 15, 1904.

Mrs. James L. Roberts,
[illegible] Harrison Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Friend:

Your recent letter is received, also letter from Dr. E. O. Campbell which I am glad to see, as we have received at this Office nothing from him whatever. The boys which Dr. Campbell expects to send out will go to the Carlisle Indian School. The boys that he refers to in his letter to you will be three boys, brought down by the whalers. If they could be placed in the Government Indian School in California, or if you could find Christian families in the country, that would take them for the [illegible] sending them to the district school and having them do chores and working for their board, it would be a pure missionary work [illegible] there are Christian families on ranches, who would be glad to do such work for the Master.

There will probably not be more than five or six such cases during [illegible]. As for the young women brought down on those whalers, nothing can be done for them, after living in adultery with the officers of whaling ships all summer, unless you can find good Christian homes for them, where they will be taught better things and be led to the Saviour.

In this latter case they ought to be kept for a term of years, until they have formed other habits, or sent home to the missionaries on other vessels, than the whalers. The young women are not depraved but are simply ignorant, and can readily be reclaimed if brought, and kept, under the right influences, for a sufficient length of time. They will make good faithful house servants when taught.

Thanking you for sending me Dr. Campbell's letter, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Send you the latest Educational And Reindeer reports.

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8492-1904
L. & R.R. Div.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington.

June 30, 1904.

The Commissioner of Education.

Sir:

In compliance with the recommendation in your letter of May 19th, I have in a letter of today to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, temporarily withdrawn from settlement, entry or other form of disposition, the public lands within the limits of the area described therein, and enclose a copy of the letter for your information.

Very respectfully,

(signed) E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

(COPY)

2492-1904
L. & R.R. Div.

The Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

Sir:

On the 21st instant the Acting Commissioner reported on a letter of the 19th ultimo from the Commissioner of Education, who suggested that certain lands in Bettles, District of Alaska, be temporarily withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for public school purposes until an official survey can definitely mark out the metes and bounds of the tract, after which the temporary reservation can be made permanent.

The Acting Commissioner stated that he sees no objection to creating the reservation for school purposes from the land proposed to be withdrawn and described as follows: "Land bounded by "C" and Front Streets in the proposed village called Bettles, Alaska, on the Koyukuk River, and more particularly shown as Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Block "C" on the sketch plan of lots hereto attached, an approximate area of five acres

In view of the foregoing, I hereby temporarily withdraw from Settlement, entry or other form of disposition the public lands within the area described, and enclose for your information the plat above referred to.

You will issue the proper instructions in the premises to the Register and Receiver of the local land office at Juneau.

Very respectfully,

Secretary.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

July 8, 1904.

Mr. Sheldon Jackson,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Sir:

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, you are hereby authorized to go to Hancock, Michigan, to secure reindeer herders for Alaska.

Your actual necessary traveling expenses, including railroad and sleeping-car fares, will be payable from the Reindeer Fund.

Very respectfully,
(signed) Thos. Ryan,
Acting Secretary.

Through the
Commissioner of Education.

L.B.C.

Aug. 16, 1904.

Rev. J. W. Countermine,
1906 Palm Avenue,
Sioux City, Iowa.

My dear Brother:

Yours of August 10th is received and I hope another time to be able to meet the brethren of Sioux City Presbytery. If some fall, the Synod of Iowa, can meet at Sioux City and the Synod of Nebraska, at Omaha, or some other near locality, perhaps a grand Home Mission rally can be arranged for the two Synods, and a whole day , morning, afternoon and evening, given to promoting a greater zeal in the future through the blessings of the past.

Thanking you for your kindly allusions to the work that God led me to do, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Copy.

Petersburg, Alaska, July 15th, 1904.

SCHOOL, PETERSBURG.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your very valluable answer to our petition for school at hand, and contends noted. For this good feeling and kind offer we thank you for your promices, and we highly appreciate such help from the Bureau of Education.

Now, when the Bureau give us school books and pai the teacher which was all we expected to get if any, we will gladly do the rest as to the schoolroom, implements, fuel and other needs.

The young Alaskan are easily contended, and as a rule they show theyr diligence for reading matter and wondering if there is a country greater then Alaska.

Awayting your further reply, we thank you again,

Yours Respectfully,

for the Sitizen of Petersburg,

O. B. Jacobsen.

CHIGNIK,

New School.

Chignick, Alaska, July 8, 1904.

Bureau of Education,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of June 9, 1904, with regards to a school and school house, so will I inform you that we have a house allready that would answer for the purpose for the next 5 years to come also that we will furnish fuel for the house and also for the teacher.

Will you kindly inform me if we have to furnish house for the teacher also, and if so to please let us know with so early an date as possible as we have to get lumber from Sanfrancisco.

We have held a meeting and elected three good citizen for a school board, viz., John Erickson, Adolph Haaf, George L. Harris, and they will guarantee the Government the use of the building free of charge. Kindly communicate with is and let us know when to expect the teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Chas. Brandal,

Chignik , Alaska.

476

8669
S.J.

August 14, 1904.

Mr. William A. Kelly,

Sitka, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of August 8th concerning the [illegible] grammar, stating that the "horizontal line across the letter [illegible] re-ceived. The delay in publishing the manuscript is due to [illegible] of information with regard to the sound of C with a horizontal bar across it; with the bar removed the Bureau still wishes to know the sound which is attached to the use of the letter C in the grammar and vocabulary. To make the grammar useful it is of course necessary that the particular sound attached to each character used should be designated so that any stranger taking up the book could understand what was meant. If you know please return an answer [illegible] as possible. If you do not know, please send this letter to Miss Willard and let her reply, as the manuscript will not be sent to the Printing Office until Dr. Harris can understand the character.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

General Agent, &c.

L.E.C.

August 26, 1904.

Mr. Wm. E. Johnson,
Laurel,
Maryland.

Dear Sir:

I send you an article on Alaska for the Standard Encyclopedia on "Temperance and Prohibition". It contains over [illegible] thousand words, without counting the references. I did not see, however, how I could shorten it and yet give the information you wrote for. Indeed, if I had had more room, I would have quoted ~~very~~ more freely from the several laws governing the selling of liquor. The student on the subject, however, through the references and bibliography, will be able to gain the above legal information.

When set in type, kindly send me the galley proofs for correction. The article involved much more work, than I ~~[illegible]~~ anticipated and I have given to it all my spare time for nearly the past year.

Hoping that it will prove satisfactory and useful, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

COPY. L.E.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, D. C.

March 31, 1904.

The Commissioner
of Education.

Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 29th instant, authority is hereby granted you to have constructed at Point Barrow, Wainwright Inlet, and Point Hope, on the Alaskan coast of the Arctic Ocean, and at Copper Center, Alaska, school buildings and teachers' residences, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two thousand ($2.000) for each building.

Your proposed plan to establish and maintain reindeer stations at Wainwright Inlet, Point Hope, and Copper Center, above mentioned, in connection with the proposed schools at those places, meets with my approval.

Very respectfully,
E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

P. & M. Division.
1459.

A true Copy
Sheldon Jackson

480

2492-1904
L.& R.R. Div.

C O P Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington.

June 30, 1904.

The Commissioner of Education.

Sir:

In compliance with the recommendation in your letter of May 19th, I have in a letter to today to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, temporarily withdrawn from settlement, entry or other form of disposition, the public lands within the limits of the area described therein, and enclose a copy of the letter for your information.

Very respectfully,
(signed) E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

A true Copy
Sheldon Jackson

2492-1904
L. & R.R. Div.

C O P Y.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sir:

On the 21st instant the Acting Commissioner reported on a letter of the 19th ultimo from the Commissioner of Education, who suggested that certain lands in Bettles, District of Alaska, be temporarily withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for public school purposes until an official survey can definitely mark out the metes and bounds of the tract, after which the temporary reservation can be made permanent.

The Acting Commissioner stated that he sees no objection to creating the reservation for school purposes from the land proposed to be withdrawn and described as follows: "Land boundedby "C" and Front Streets in the proposed village called Bettles, Alaska, on the Koyukuk River, and more particularly shown as Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block "C" on the sketch plan of lots hereto attached, an approximate area of five acres.

In view of the foregoing, I hereby temporarily withdraw from Settlement, entry or other form of disposition the public lands within the area described, and enclose for your information the plat above referred to.

You will issue the proper instructions in the premises to the Register and Receiver of the local land office at Juneau.

Very respectfully,

A True Copy
Sheldon Jackson

Secretary.

2492-1904
L.& R.R. Div.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington.

June 30, 1904.

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Secretary.

A true Copy
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2492-1904
L. & R.R. Div.

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Very respectfully,

Secretary.

A True Copy
Sheldon Jackson

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
310 Sansome Street, San Francisco,
Jas. Carroll, Agent.

Seattle, Washington,
Aug. 23, 1904.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson,
Educational Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I noticed yesterday morning in one of our city papers some remarks in reference to Governor Brady of Alaska. By reading the item carefully I took it for granted that there is some doubt as to the reappointment of the Governor and was very much surprised, as I supposed the matter had been settled for his reappointment long ago.

I would write a personal letter to President Roosevelt, but not knowing him personally, do not think it would have much effect, therefore write you asking that you be kind enough to have this letter presented to him. As you know, Doctor, I am not a politician, but I am a lover of people who are straightforward and just; and I think Governor Brady is such a man. As you are well aware, I have been acquainted with every Governor and official ever appointed to Alaska from the first appointment to the present. Governor Brady has done more for Alaska and its people than any other governor ever appointed there. He works hard for the interests of the people and the territory. A great many have found fault because he takes such an interest in the natives; but if most of these people who do the talking in this direction would make as good citizens as the natives are, Alaska would have some very good citizens.

As you know, I had the pleasure of taking Governor Brady up to Alaska when he first went many years ago, and I have known him personally ever since and must say I do not know any body more capable of filling the position than Governor Brady. All the citizens who have come in contact with him are in favor of his reappointment, and we who have interests financially in Alaska want to see good officers; but I must say we have been very unfortunate heretofore in getting reliable, trustworthy officers in that territory, and I hope President Roosevelt can see his way clear to reappoint John George G. Brady Governor.

Yours Truly,

(signed) Jas. Carroll.

L.E.C.

Aug 29, 1904.

Mr. S. S. Campbell,
Merchant's National Bank,
42 Walnut Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of August 27th is received. I thank you for calling my attention to the condition of my account and send you a check for eleven dollars ($11.), also send you my book for balancing, in order that I may learn what checks have come in.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

L.E.C.

Aug. 29, 1904.

Captain James Carroll,
84 Yesler Way,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

Yours of August 23rd, concerning Governor Brady, is received. It will give me great pleasure to transmit the same to the President, with a word of endorsement for yourself.

Very truly yours,

Sheldon Jackson

U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska.

I will also send Gov Brady a copy of your letter. I know he will greatly appreciate it. Thanks. S.J.

I, Mathisen Spein [illegible] [illegible] Money Order in my name Kauto No 13 [illegible] to be paid to the Moravian Mission, Bethlehem Pa. Value received.

Reindeer Station Kuskokwim River
March 23. 1904.
Per Mathisen Spein

I hereby certify that P. M. Spein wishes the money covered by certificate No 14735 paid to Rev Paul de Schweinitz, Secretary of Moravian Missionary Society
[illegible]

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party?!=

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.
Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.

COPY.

February 16, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

In 1898 the first permanent white settlement was made on the Koyukuk River, the territory and section of Alaska that I wish you to take under consideration, embracing all of that land lying north of the Yukon River and west of the international boundary line extending through the mountain region to the mountains west of the Koyukuk , and the Arctic Ocean on the north. This territory is larger than the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennslyvania.

The writer is one of the pioneers of this district , having located there in 1898, and has resided there continuously. We found the Eskimo Indians friendly and in fact, delighted to see the white men coming into their country. They were honest and hospitable , had very little idea of white men's ways and customs. We found them living in log cabins along the stream and depending upon hunting and fishing for food and clothing.

During my residence in this locality I became very well acquainted with the natives and in many respects found them superior to the white man. Our Eskimosnever use tobacco or liquor and are honest people. I have never known an instance of theft committed by them. None of them has ever been in court on criminal charges; their only appearance in court has been a few instances when they were witnesses for the government against their white brother.

It would seem, inasmuch as our government assumed the responsibility of looking after these people when it purchased Alaska from Russia, that it is certainly under some moral obligation to look after them to some extent, inasmuch as the white man has entered upon their hunting ground and in a great measure has killed off Caribou and Moose which furnished the larger amount of their food and clothing.

Assuming that the officials of our government realizing this obligation are willing to aid the natives of Alaska to a reasonable degree, the question then arises, how can that best be done without pauperizing the natives, and at the same time be an aid to the white man in the development of this vast territory?

The occupation of the white man in this country is placer mining. The mineral belt now being worked extends over a territoty of eighty or one hundred miles, and the prospects are that it will take several generations to extract the wealth from this district alone, which is a very small part of the vast territoty referred to. It is not fair to presume that this is the only rich piece of ground in this big territory as the prespectors are constantly making new discoveries and extending the gold field.

The great drawback to development so far is the expense of food and mining , machinery, tools, etc. Let me first explain the manner in which the freight is brought from the coast cities to this locality. Freight is taken by ocean steamers from Seattle to St. Michael, a distance of 2,725 miles, where it is reloaded on Yukon steamers and carried a distance of 630 miles, up the

Yukon River, to the mouth of the Koyukuk, thence up the Koyukuk in a small but powerful steamer, a distance of 540 miles to Bettles, the end of steamer navigation. It is then transferred to small poling boats and taken sixty miles further up the rapid current to Coldfoot, the headquarters of the miners of this region. The freight alone from Bettles to Coldfoot is ten cents a pound. It is then perhaps necessary to carry these goods on the back of pack animals a distance of ten to forty miles, with an additional cost of from ten to thirty cents a pound.

It is thus easy to be seen that with these necessarily large expenses for food and clothing, the development of this country must be slow, unless some cheaper food and cheaper transportation can be arranged. This can be accomplished by our natives with the reindeer.

I wish again to refer to our responsibility to the natives. There is no question in my mindthat these people are capable of being educated to the highest degree of civilization, this is being demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt at the Carlisle Indian School. I was the fortunate recipient of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of this school the 17th and 18th of this month. Here we find a thousand native Americans with bright and happy faces, indubitably proving by looks and actions that their hearts are fired with a determination to enter the great family of American citizens and demand an honorable place among them. It has not been my fortune to visit any white school where order prevailed; each individual student seemed to realize that he or she was regarded as one of an inferior race and a responsibility rested on each one to demonstrate to the white man that when given the opportunity they could climb as high in the intellactual world as their white brothers and sisters. They seemed to have great love and respect for their teachers, who, being inspired by the grand and humane work in which they were engaged are capable of wonderful powers, and consequently a noble ambition has been inculcated which seems to permeate the entire school. We found here eighty Alaskans and some of the Eskimo children from northern Alaska, but I could not recognize them as the natives of a neighborhood in which I have resided for the last six years; and had it not been for this personal observation it would have been difficult to conceive how this wonderful transformation could be brought about.

But to lay aside sentimental consideration, I will attempt to show that it would be a first-class business proposition to establish a school in the Koyukuk valley and teach the native children some rudiments of English , and show them how to produce the vegetables that will thrive in that section. Reindeer should be loaned to the natives ,and they should be instructed in the management of them. They should be made to feel the responsibility of ownership as soon as possible; we should crowd upon them all the responsibility of every kind as fast as they will absorb it. With the knowledge of vegetable growing and with a herd of reindeer the native will be in a position not only to feed himself and family but also to supply the white miner with fresh vegetables and meat, which are necessary to ensure health in this isolated community where this class of food can not be obtained. Before it had been ascertained that vegetables would grow that far north, I paid sixteen dollars for twenty pounds of fresh potatoes. Thirty dollars was all the money I had at the time, and if the trader had held me up a little harder I would have given him my entire capital for that same twenty pounds of potatoes. I might add that at that time I had not tasted any fresh vegetables for three years.

Miners will not tale the time in this country to tend a garden, neither will they herd reindeer; so with these industries in the hands of the native he will not be competing with his white brother.

I will offer this illustration to show what the reindeer will do the for the miner: Suppose that two miners desired to prospect the territory on the outskirts of the Koyukuk mining camp this coming summer. It will be necessary to purchase two horses--- say at Seattle---pay transportation to the Koyukuk. The animals would stand them in about five or six hundred dollars each, and if they should prove to be number one pack animals the two horses will be able to move a small supply of food and tools , say 150 to 200 miles, after the summer work returning to the supply station in the fall, or at the end of the sluicing season , but owing to the great cost of hay and grain the horses must be killed.

Now suppose the two miners referred to , instead of purchasing horses at such great cost, had purchased say ten reindeer at a cost of $100 each; on the backs of these deer can be packed more than twice the amount the two horses could take. Then the miners having slaughtered a portion of the deer for food during the summer with the remainder of the team return with five or ten thousand in dust that these men were enabled to dig through the assistance of the reindeer. On the return of the deer to winter quarters they can be turned out with the general herd and at a trifling cost be wintered and ready for another season's work. The trained deer may be used during the winter before the sled.

We have millions of acres of the best kind of reindeer pasture going to waste and not doing any one any good except to feed the wild game which now furnishes food for both white and red men. In a few years the game will be exhausted, then the reindeer will be indispensable.

I have heard many criticisms about the reindeer , but invariably by men that either had no knowledge of the deer or by persons that reside in localities where the necessity for these animals does not exist.

If, Mr. Secretary, you were talking with a resident of southeastern or southern Alaska, he would probably tell,you that the reindeer were not a necessity in Alaska. This person resides within the sound of a steamboat whistle and can purchase domestic meat and fresh vegetables at a trifle over Seattle prices. The people of Nome are not eager for the deer as are residents in the interior , as they have the opportunity to get fresh meats from cold storage ships at a small cost; but all the people of of the interior of Alaska need the reindeer and without them immense territories will not be developed for many years to come, if at all.

I have also heard some critisism of the amount of money expended by the government on the introduction of reindeer. I will challenge any individual or company doing business in Alaska to make a showing that they did not squander or waste more money buying experience than the government has in establishing the reindeer industry. It must be remembered that we had no Americans experienced in reindeer raising prior to the time that the government took hold of this industry, and it could not be expected that novices could produce the results that experience furnishes.

Now we have both white and native Americans who understand this industry and future results will be satisfactory. Persons who have carefully inspected reindeer farms are well satisfied with the experiment.

In belalf of the miners who can not personally appear before you, I ask that you have a school for the natives established at Bettles on the Koyukuk river; also that the reindeer and vegetable industries be introduced as soon as proper arrangements can be made. Surely central Alaska can offer stronger arguments for the deer than any other section , and the industry should be forced ahead as rapidly as possible. It should be remembered that in helping the Alaskan miner you are not aiding a competitor of the farmer or manufacturer in the United States. We will send him a new dollar that has never been used before for his bacon, corn, wheat, clothing, machinery, etc., We believe that the reindeer subject should receive your careful consideration, and that by proper nursing and encouragement it can be made of as much importance to Alaska as sheep raising is to western Washington and Oregon.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) D. A. McKenzie.

(P. O. address:

Coldfoot, Alaska.)

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

For Sundry Civil Bill.

To enable The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction, to provide for the education and support of the Eskimos and Indians of Alaska, through the Commissioner of Education: For erection, repair and rental of school buildings; for text-books and industrial apparatus; for pay and necessary travelling expenses of General Agent, Assistant Agent, superintendents, teachers, physicians and other employees, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, one hundred thousand dollars.

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